FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 JUNE 1986

Libya-USSR

A Libyan-Soviet joint communique broadcast by Tripoli radio in the wake of Staff Major ‘Abd al-Salam Jallud's visit to Moscow announced that the Soviet Union has agreed to strengthen Libya's defense capabilities and that a Soviet military delegation will visit Libya soon to determine its defense requirements. The two sides agreed that the Libyan and Soviet leadership will hold "regular political consultations" and they decided to continue "permanent and continuous" contacts between their foreign ministries in accordance with a protocol signed in 1985. They also discussed measures to enhance long-term economic and scientific cooperation and signed a general agreement covering cooperation until the year 2000. The Libyan delegation included the secretaries for planning and foreign liaison as well as the chairman of Libya's Nuclear Energy Agency, according to the communique, which also noted that Jallud "highly praised" Soviet efforts to eliminate the effects of the Chernobyl nuclear accident.

Colonel Mu‘ammar al-Qadhdhafi "highly appreciated" the results of Jallud's "important" visit to the USSR, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio stated in a report on a 31 May meeting between Al-Qadhdhafi and Jallud. Citing "official sources in Moscow," the UAE paper *AL-ITTIHAD* asserted that the Soviet leaders agreed to supply Libya with new weapons and sophisticated equipment this year, adding that the supplies will include improved SAM-5's, fighter aircraft, and radar systems. The Soviet leaders reportedly asked the Libyans to review the lessons learned from the confrontation with the United States and to use this experience to improve their military performance.

Syria

Commenting on the results of Vice President ‘Abd al-Halim Khaddam's recent visit to the Soviet Union, Damascus radio warned "hotheads" in the United States and Israel to carefully scrutinize the statements emanating from both sides on the visit in order to "approach reality" and "return to their senses." The radio stressed the USSR's "determination" to continue supplying aid to Syria, including in the military sphere, and cautioned these "hotheads" to "stop playing with fire," asserting that Syria will not yield in the face of U.S. and Israeli "blackmail" and "threats."

Lebanon

Fighting between Amal Movement and Palestinian gunmen intensified over the weekend as fierce clashes erupted in the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah areas of the capital, according to Beirut radio. Another 6 people were killed and 59 were wounded in the fighting 1 June, bringing total casualties from 2 weeks' violence to 55 killed and 348 wounded, the radio said. The Algerian Embassy was the focus of political efforts to stop the fighting, Algiers radio noted.

A PLO Executive Committee statement broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio blamed the violence on "agent sides in the Amal Movement supported by certain Arab sides," claiming that the Palestinian camps in Beirut are being besieged as part of an attempt to "liquidate" them and to expel Palestinian refugees from Lebanon. On the other hand, an Amal statement broadcast by Beirut radio accused "reckless" Palestinian leaders of aborting cease-fire attempts and of attacking Shi‘ite areas, warning that Amal has decided to give a "decisive response" to Palestinian attacks and that it is "lying in wait" for those "who dream of returning to Beirut." Nevertheless, Amal leader Nabih Birri stressed that storming the camps is "out of the question" because Amal has "brothers" in them who are not fighting, the radio reported.

As for the foreign hostages in Lebanon, Voice of Lebanon radio cited the Paris magazine *AL-TAL'IAH AL-'ARABIYAH*'s report that the French hostages have been transferred to new locations in the Al-Biqa‘ area while the U.S. hostages have been moved to Damascus.

Israel

District Judge Yosef Harish was appointed attorney general 1 June, replacing Yitzhaq Zamir, a move which Justice Minister Yitzhaq Moda‘i asserted had no connection with the ongoing Shin Bet affair, according to Jerusalem radio. Meanwhile, Jerusalem television noted that Prime Minister Shim‘on Peres has agreed to the establishment of a commission of inquiry into the affair but that Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir continues to "object firmly" to the establishment of a commission. In a development related to the affair of alleged Israeli spy Jonathan Pollard, a Foreign Ministry spokesman termed U. S. media reports of "extensive" Israeli espionage activities in the United States as "completely baseless," Jerusalem radio reported, and he asserted that the affair was an "exception" to Israel's policy of not spying on that country. However, *THE JERUSALEM POST* reported that Israeli authorities did not "specifically" deny allegations contained in U.S. reports of an Israeli Air Force officer's involvement in the affair, although a "senior Israeli source" cited by the paper maintained that he "was not aware" that the spy ring was wider than originally reported.

Egypt-Israel

Jerusalem radio noted Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's rejection of Israel's proposal for "autonomy" for the Gaza Strip. In remarks cited by MENA, Mubarak ruled out "self-rule" in Gaza, asserting that he could not separate this from the West Bank issue, nor unilaterally undertake efforts without the participation of the West Bank Palestinians or Jordan's King Husayn. Mubarak also expressed his determination to "restore Tabah" to Egypt, emphasizing that Tabah "is Egyptian" and voicing the hope that the Israelis "will understand this."

PLO

In an interview with the Paris paper *AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI* published 30 May, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat confirmed Algeria's role in the attempt to convene a Palestinian "reconciliation" conference, and he asserted that the Soviet Union "fully supports" the Algerian initiative. 'Arafat admitted, however, that the "struggle front" opposes the initiative, but stressed he believes that the dialogue will succeed. With regard to Rif'at al-Asad, brother of the Syrian president, 'Arafat cited "information" that he will not return to Syria from Europe at least "in the near future," adding that Rif'at's new magazine raises issues that "contradict" aspects of Syrian policy. 'Arafat acknowledged the existence of PLO-Syrian contacts, but he lamented that no "positive results" have been achieved despite the PLO's "positive" stands. In a separate interview with the Rome paper *LA REPUBBLICA* cited by KUNA 30 May, 'Arafat ruled out any peace prospects in the region, and he blamed Israeli and U.S. actions.

Inter-Arab Affairs

"Unidentified sources" cited by the Kuwaiti paper *AL-SIYASAH* disclosed that Syrian Vice President Khaddam will meet with Iraqi Revolution Command Council Deputy Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim "15 June" in either Damascus or Baghdad to prepare for a Syrian-Iraqi summit, KUNA reported. The paper said the step is the direct result of the recent efforts by Jordanian King Husayn to bring the two countries together.

Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi conferred with King Husayn 1 June in Amman during which they reviewed the efforts being undertaken to convene an Arab summit conference, Amman television reported.

Egypt-Iraq

Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid held talks with his Iraqi counterpart Tariq 'Aziz 1 June, MENA reported. Al-majid, who arrived in Baghdad 31 May on a 2-day visit, revealed that the discussion dealt in part with the fate of the Egyptians recently sentenced in Iraq, and said both sides hope to reach a "satisfactory" solution. Al-majid also met with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn the same day, to whom he delivered a message from Egyptian President Mubarak, according to another MENA report. Meanwhile, Cairo radio reported that Mubarak telephoned Husayn 1 June during which they spoke about the Egyptians sentenced in Iraq, and divulged that the latter "promised" to solve the problem within "2 days."

Iran-Iraq War

A "large maritime target" was attacked by Iraqi naval units off the Iranian coast late 30 May and another such target was raided by Iraqi planes off the Iranian coast 31 May, according to a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio 1 June. In related reportage, Lloyd's informed INA 1 June that a Liberian oil tanker was the maritime target hit by Iraqi missiles 31 May. In other air activity, the Iraqi communique reported Iraqi raids on Khark Island 31 May.

As for Iranian air activity, a communique cited by IRNA divulged that Iranian fighter-bombers raided Iraqi positions in the Chuwartah region, northeast of Iraq's Sulaymaniyah Province 1 June.

Speaking to reporters, Islamic Revolution Guards Corps Commander Mohsen Reza'i predicted that the war will be "determined this year," and revealed that on Imam Khomeyni's orders, Iran has embarked upon an "extensive program" designed to achieve a "quick and ultimate victory," IRNA reported.

Iran-USSR

IRNA reported Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Javad Larijani's meeting with the head of the Soviet delegation to the current UN talks on Africa in New York 29 May during which they discussed expanding economic and technical relations between the two countries.

DRA-Pakistan

Commenting on the recently concluded seventh round of talks with Pakistan in Geneva, DRA Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost, in reply to a question cited by Kabul radio, described them as "basically useful," and noted that "relative progress" was achieved on all issues discussed.

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'Arafat Lauds Egypt's Palestinian Stand, Hits U.S.

NC011512 Cairo MENA in English 1407 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Tunis, June 1 (MENA) — PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat today commended Egypt's attitude towards the Palestinian cause and President Husni Mubarak's constant backing to the right of the Palestinians to self-determination. 'Arafat also commended the comments of Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid on the recent statements of British Premier Margaret Thatcher.

In a statement to MENA 'Arafat denied reports rife on convening a tripartite meeting grouping King Husayn, President Husni Mubarak and 'Arafat. The Palestinian leader unveiled a plot concocted to execute self-rule in the occupied land. He also affirmed that a unified Arab stand is needed to find a way out of the present deadlock and accused the United States of freezing the peace process. He also noted that the U.S. Administration refused the three formulas submitted through the Jordanian Government which proved that Washington is not keen on reaching a just solution to the Middle East cause.

'Arafat also accused the United States of stalling for time so as to serve its ally Israel at the expence of the Palestinian cause. The aggression launched by the militias of Amal Movement against the Palestinian camps in Beirut is a joint U.S.-Israeli conspiracy in which some Arab parties were implicated and aimed at executing the self-rule conspiracy in the occupied lands and striking the Palestinians in Lebanon.

'Arafat noted his meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in East Berlin was important and positive during which the struggle of the Palestinian people and its just causes were discussed. On the Palestinian conciliation meeting due to be held in Algiers 'Arafat said arrangements for this meeting will start following Ramadan noting that five Palestinian organisations have so far agreed to attend this meeting.

Affirms Egyptian Links, Leadership Role

NC021000 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0820 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jun (MENA) — PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat has affirmed that Egyptian-Palestinian relations are deep and strong, and has described them as strategic, and not merely tactical.

In a statement published today by the newspaper *AL-AKHBAR*, 'Arafat praised the consistent position of the Egyptian Government and President Mubarak. This stand was shown at the recent meeting between President Mubarak and King Husayn in 'Aqaba. In the course of the talks there, President Mubarak stressed that there can be no solution without the participation of the PLO, which is fighting for the Palestinian people's rights, including that of self-determination.

'Arafat emphasized that resistance operations inside the occupied territories are continuing and escalating. He noted that the departure of Palestinian forces from Lebanon has had no effect on the number of Palestinian military operations. He indicated that Palestinian revolutionaries carried out 136 military actions in 1985, the highest figure in 12 years.

On Palestinian-Jordanian relations and news reports that King Husayn and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad are considering moves to replace the PLO leadership, 'Arafat made it clear that the Palestinian people reject all forms of tutelage. He said that when the Palestinian people decide to replace him, he will be the first to comply with their wishes.

'Arafat added that in the wake of Jordan's suspension of coordination with the PLO, any decision on this is no longer in his hands, but rests instead with the PNC. He noted that he still abides by the PNC resolutions which describe Jordanian-Palestinian relations as special and confederal. He explained that he cannot make a decision on this question without referring back to the PLO's institutions.

As for the issue of Abu al-Za'im ['Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah], 'Arafat said the question is not one of Abu al-Za'im or Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], but of Arab intelligence services, which are manipulating these two in an attempt to undermine the PLO. These intelligence services occasionally get involved in schemes that are more serious and dangerous than any Israeli-U.S. plan.

Denies Plan To Visit Washington

NC301224 Cairo MENA in English 1210 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Paris, May 30 (MENA) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said he has asked Netherlands' foreign minister who is also current chairman of the EEC that Europe must have a more effective role towards realizing a settlement of the Palestinian question. In an interview with *AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI* weekly, 'Arafat denied his intention to visit Washington, noting that reports published recently to this effect are groundless.

PLO Chairman 'Arafat said later the coming inter-Palestinian conference will be a chance for reconciling between the different Palestinian factions especially for consolidating national unity.

On the Syrian-Palestinian relations, 'Arafat said the PLO works for opening a new stage of relations with the Syrians who completely work opposite to such moves. 'Arafat said Rif'at al-Asad brother of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad will remain in Europe and will not go back to Syria at least during the coming stage as he currently issues a magazine that opposes the Syrian policy particularly its opinion towards the Iraq Iranian war and the Syria's position as regards the PLO, the Arab solidarity and Lebanon.

Gives Interview in Italy

LD301422 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0958 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Rome, 30 May (KUNA) — Chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO Yasir 'Arafat today strongly criticized British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, describing her shaking hands with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir as a disgraceful action. He blames European circles, with Britain at their head, for backing the United States in its thwarting of all attempts to arrive at a solution to the problem of the Middle East.

In a comprehensive interview in the Italian paper *LA REPUB-*

BLICA, 'Arafat says that he now rules out any peace prospects in the region, affirming: "Frankly I rule out any peace prospects. Since the raid against the headquarters of the organization in Tunis, we have realized that it was a link in the Israel plan not to assassinate me so much as to assassinate the peace process in the region. Look how the United States and the Reagan administration suspended precisely the initiative we had started with Jordan, by rejecting three proposals we had made and which King Husayn had carried to Washington."

'Arafat adds: "There are however European quarters which toe the line of the United States in this respect like Mrs. Thatcher, just as an example and not to give a figure, who instead of correcting the mistakes of the Balfour Declaration still insists on moving with the same spirit, that of enmity to the Palestinian people. When she visited Israel recently she not only blessed the crimes committed against the Palestinian people but she shook hands with Yitzhak Shamir who was wanted for crimes he had committed against British citizens. It was indeed a disgraceful action."

'Arafat warns against dramatization in what is called the issue of terrorism, saying: "Now you know that the PLO is the victim of Israeli terrorism, and that it condemns and stands up to terrorism. Massacres always come from the Zionists, with Israel striking, sometimes directly, sometimes indirectly through agents, and sometimes through arab countries."

Asked whether he means Syria or Libya, 'Arafat says: "In these hours look at what happens to the Palestinians in the Beirut camps. There is a wing in the Amal Movement which attacks us with artillery." 'Arafat goes on: "I cannot give you an answer about what is now taking place between Europe and Libya, precisely with Italy, but I believe that the Italian press is exaggerating in dramatizing this question, and I want to affirm that there exists not a single Arab country which wants to harm relations with friends in Italy."

'Arafat describes relations between the PLO and the Soviet Union as excellent, saying that his meeting with President Mikhail Gorbachev in Berlin was cordial and extremely fruitful. He points out that the Soviet Union has continuously backed UNIFIL, and the Soviet president opposes any conspiracy likely to threaten Lebanon's safety and sovereignty. He cannot, he further says, as chairman of the PLO, prevent his combatants from returning to their homes in Lebanon "to defend their wives, daughters and families because this is their right."

He mentions his recent talks with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid concerning the endeavor for a reconciliation between the parties on the Palestinian scene, saying: "We hope to be able to bring together the leaders of the Palestinian factions including those residing in Damascus because they are all members of the PLO, and if they want to become members of the Executive Committee then they are welcome from today." He further says that several contacts took place recently between the PLO and the Syrian Government, but these contacts have not been fruitful and positive and positive as he put it. He also mentions his recent meeting with the foreign minister of the Netherlands and chairman of the EC Ministerial Council, Hans van den Broek, saying: "Our meeting was long, constructive and important."

'Arafat recalls that he had left the combatants of the PLO in Beirut and Lebanon in accordance with a written agreement binding the former envoy to the region of the American Administration Philip Habib. He says: "We have handed over the city to a multinational force; they have not observed the agreement and allowed the Israelis to invade Beirut and slaughter thousands in Sidon Sabra and Shatila. Thousands of martyrs have fallen in our camps."

'Arafat concludes by saying that he has not received any invitation to visit any European states, and that he will not do this "except if he receives an official invitation in this connection."

Assails Thatcher Visit to Israel

JN311158 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1124 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Paris, 31 May (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has described his recent talks with three African heads of state as successful and fruitful. Earlier this month, 'Arafat visited Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Tanzania.

'Arafat, who was speaking to the magazine *AL-TALI'AH AL-'ARABIYAH*, which will be published here the day after tomorrow, noted Arab inaction in regard to Africa and its problems compared with Zionist infiltration of the African Continent, adding that all the joint statements issued during his visit to Africa condemned Zionism as a form of racism.

'Arafat assailed British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit to the occupied territory and said Britain is the state which issued the infamous [Balfour] declaration. Because of this and in view of its support for the Zionist entity and its opposition to the PLO and the Palestinian people, Britain is not fit to play any role in establishing peace in the region, he added.

In conclusion, 'Arafat urged Arab leaders to move immediately to stop the massacres committed by the agent Amal gangs in cooperation with certain Arab sides against the Palestinian camps with the aim of liquidating the Palestinian presence, harming Lebanese unity, and implementing sectarian division in Lebanon.

Warns of New 'Massacres'

JN311855 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1717 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has warned of new massacres against our Palestinian people in Lebanon. Abu 'Ammar held the Amal movement responsible, saying that Amal is getting ready to commit massacres with the objective of liquidating the Palestinian presence in Lebanon.

Calls On Arabs To Shun Western Goods

AU301005 Paris AFP in English 2252 GMT 29 May

[Text] Paris, May 29 (AFP) — Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, has called on Arabs to restrict imports from Western countries, in an interview with the Arabic-language weekly *AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI* published here Friday. He said the Arab world could not let itself be "humiliated by the Western media", and should respond in a practical way.

"We can do without Western products, or at least luxury goods," he said. "If we need these sort of goods, we should import them from Japan or socialist countries." Mr. 'Arafat said that if every Arab stopped buying luxury goods from the United States or Europe, these governments would pay the price for their policies.

Salah Khalaf Denies Forces Arrive in Lebanon

JN301236 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] At a press conference at the end of his visit to Hungary, Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] held Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri responsible for every drop of Palestinian blood shed in the refugee camps. Abu Iyad denied reports that Palestinian forces have arrived in Lebanon through Juniyah. He also denied any Palestinian connection with the Lebanese Forces. Abu Iyad added that the Christians now realize that the Palestinians have not been the cause of Lebanon's dismemberment but a factor of unification among all Lebanese communities.

Reportage on Proposed Palestinian Conference

KUNA Cites AL-ITTIHAD on Postponement

LD301404 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1255 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 May (KUNA) — The Abu Dhabi newspaper *Al-ITTIHAD* reports today that it has learned from Palestinian sources that "the conference which was to be held in Algeria to bring about reconciliation among the various Palestine detachments will have to be postponed until further notice or not be held at all because of the insistence of Syrian president Hafiz al-Asad on holding it on Syrian territory."

The sources added that "the Syrian leadership has agreed in principle on reopening dialogue with the PLO Executive Committee chairman, Yasir 'Arafat, on condition that the PNC be held in Damascus following the convocation of the reconciliation council and should adopt radical changes in the powers of the PLO chairman which would be divided among 3 vice-chairmen with a view to limiting 'Arafat's domination of Palestine decision-making."

The sources said that the Syrian conditions were discussed by President al-Asad and King Husayn of Jordan during their meeting in Amman and that the latter agreed to Al-Asad's proposals which he carried to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak for transmission to 'Arafat.

Kuwait: Defer Ministers Meeting

LD311500 Kuwait KUNA in English 1244 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, May 31 (KUNA) — Kuwait and the other members of the Gulf Cooperation Council have proposed the deferment of the Arab foreign ministers conference set for Fes, Morocco, on June 23, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said Saturday [31 May]. Responding to a question by KUNA, Shaykh Sabah said Kuwait has informed the Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi of its agreement in principle, to attend the scheduled meeting, "But we proposed postponement (of the foreign ministers conference) for a few days so that the date does not conflict with the conference of the GCC Ministerial Council," he said.

Shaykh Sabah added Kuwait is considering, with the GCC members, postponement (of the Arab Eague Foreign ministers conference) until after the convening of the GCC Ministerial council. The called for foreign ministers conference is to pave the way for an Arab summit by determining the venue and date and laying down the agenda. In their last meeting in Fes, Morocco, last April 30, the Arab foreign ministers could not agree on the venue and date for the Arab summit.

Possible July Summit in Morocco

GF010748 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic
0722 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 Jun (WAM) — *AL-ITTIHAD* reports that Morocco and the Arab League are coordinating their efforts to convene the extraordinary Arab summit in July, and that the date for the Arab foreign ministers meeting will be determined after the Arab League secretary general's tour of several Arab capitals scheduled to begin in Amman today.

Citing a high-ranking Arab League official, *AL-ITTIHAD* states that the date of the foreign ministers meeting will be determined in light of the current contacts between Arab League member states and the league's secretary general, and that Syria has agreed to attend the summit, thus changing its stand of refusing to attend following U.S. and Israeli threats to it. The source said that the magnitude of the threats facing the Arab states has led to the crystallization of a unified Arab stand on convening a summit to discuss such threats to the Arab nation. All problems would be discussed at the summit and included on the agenda as ways to revive Arab solidarity.

The official asserted that Saudi Arabia is making efforts to convene the Arab summit in Morocco during the first 10 days of July, and that Libya has withdrawn its objections and conditions and has informed the Moroccan Government through diplomatic channels that it agrees to attend the summit.

Khalaf Approves Algerian Proposal

LD311125 Algiers APS in English 1014 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Budapest, 31/05/86 (APS) — "It is a great pleasure for us that the Algerian Government proposed the holding in Algeria of a meeting aimed at strengthening the Palestinian ranks" Abu Iyad (Salah Khalaf) Fatah C.C. member declared on Friday [30 May] in Budapest. "The meeting is to be held very shortly", the PLO official pointed out.

DFLP, Algerian Envoy Discuss Palestinian Unity

LD311641 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Damascus, 31 May (KUNA) — Naiyf Hawatimeh, secretary general of the DFLP, had a meeting here today with the Algerian president's envoy Mohamed Tahar. A spokesman for the Front said that they had discussed the practical steps of the initiative of President Chadli Bendjedid's initiative to recover the unity of the PLO and Palestinian national dialogue on the basis of the resolutions of the 16th session of the Palestinian National Council held in Algiers in 1983, the Algiers-Aden agreement between the Palestinian Democratic Alliance and the Fatah Central Committee, and the abrogation of the Amman agreement.

The spokesman added that emphasis had been laid on the need to stop the war against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, and the two sides stressed that this war served only Israel and the American surrender solutions in Lebanon and the Middle East.

On the other hand, the DFLP has urged Arab peoples and states to declare a decisive stance to bring an end to the aggression against the Palestinian refugees camps in West Beirut. A spokesman for the Front said: Since 0500 at dawn today, the Burj al-Barajneh and the Shatila camps have been subjected to an overall attack from all axes surrounding the two camps, and the Amal Movement and the 6th Brigade of the Lebanese Army are attacking, a matter that had led to the falling of several martyrs and injured people. He added: We urge all the nationalist parties and Islamic spiritual leaders to intervene urgently to stop this continuous war against the camps of our people following the Ramadan 1985 war.

At the end of his statement, the spokesman called on Amal and the 6th Brigade to stop shedding blood in the camps and direct all rifles to the south to liberate the border strip from Zionist occupation. He also urged the Arab peoples and states to declare a firm stance on this bloody tragedy and stop the aggression against the refugee camps.

Palestinians React to Amal's West Beirut Attacks

PLO Issues Statement

JN311853 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1717 GMT 31 May 86

["Text" of PLO Executive Committee statement — date not given]

[Text] For the 8th consecutive day, the Palestinian camps of Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah in Beirut have been exposed to new bloody action carried out by agent sides in the Amal Movement supported by certain Arab sides against our patient Palestinian masses in their steadfast camps. These sides have besieged our camps, shelled them, and attacked them with tanks and vehicles in an attempt to liquidate these camps in implementation of a plan to expel half-million Palestinian refugees from Lebanon.

The PLO Executive Committee believes that the attempts by these agent sides and Arab sides who support them to resume war against the camps in Beirut are within the framework of a terrible, aggressive, and conspiratorial scheme againsnt our Palestinian masses in Lebanon. This plan, whose evil signs appeared at the beginning of the blessed month of Ramadan last year, has returned to be carried out at this particular time to implement the serious plot and suspect agreements which were signed recently by the Zionist enemy and the U.S. administration — a plan in which certain Arab sides are involved in a new desperate attempts to repeat attempts to strike at the entire Palestinian presence in Beirut and Lebanon.

The Palestinian presence in Lebanon is governed by Arab agreements signed within the framework of the Arab League, the United Nations, and UNRWA with the legitimate Lebanese authorities. The continuation of these criminal attacks on the Palestinian people in their camps in Beirut and Lebanon constitutes part of an integrated plan to inflict heavy losses on the Palestinian people's cause in Lebanon. These people are being subjected to continuous massacres and have been exposed to several battles and sieges within the framework of a comprehensive bloody plan whose roles are divided among the Zionist enemy and its agents with some suspect parties in the Amal Movement.

The PLO Executive Committee places the Lebanese authorities and all Lebanese brothers who are concerned about Lebanon, its security, and stability before their national, pan-Arab, and human responsibilities to confront the devastating plan against the Lebanese and Palestinians.

The PLO Executive Committee calls for serious, immediate, and responsible action to curb this destructive sectarian plan threatening our entire Arab region, beginning with Lebanon. At the same time, the PLO Executive Committee reiterates its call to Arab leaders and masses to help us stop this new criminal onslaught and continuous massacres against our masses in the Palestinian camps, which are full of children, women, and the elderly, and scores of victims and wounded who lack food and medical care and treatment amid this serious and suspect siege.

This bloody aggression is being carried out at a time when the Palestinians and Lebanese are confronting the Zionist enemy in southern Lebanon and are being exposed together to the Israeli forces' aggressions against and shelling of villages and cities in southern Lebanon and the Palestinian camps. The Palestinian and Lebanese citizens in southern Lebanon are also confronting the sectarian plots along with our brothers the Shi'ite citizens.

Saving the blood of our people in the Lebanese camps being shed during the blessed month of Ramadan is the responsibility of all Arabs, Muslims, and Christians. The continued shedding of Palestinian and Lebanese blood is an unforgiveable crime. Human conscience and history cannot forgive this crime.

We reiterate our appeal to our Arab leaders and peoples to stop the shedding of Palestinian and Lebanese blood. We call on everyone to exercise self-control and to abide by the cease- fire agreements, proceeding from national and pan-Arab responsibility in order to check the plot and plotters.

Those against whom war is made, permission is given to fight, because they are wronged; and verily, God is most powerful for their aid; they are those who have been expelled from their homes in defiance of right, for no cause except that they say, "Our Lord is God." [Koranic verses]

'Arafat Urges Cessation of Attacks

JN011813 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1719 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] In an urgent appeal, brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has called on Arab leaders and all friendly forces in the world to interfere immediately to halt Nabih Birri's Amal movement gangs' brutal attacks on the Palestinian camps in West Beirut. Abu 'Ammar stressed that some sides in the Amal movement seek to terminate the Palestinian people's presence in Lebanon and to Balkanize the region.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar appealed to the friendly Lebanese forces to act strongly to stop the liquidatory attacks on the Palestinian camps and to facilitate the arrival of food and medical care for citizens in the besieged camps.

PNSF Urges Amal To Stop Attacks

JN301133 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1100 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] In a telephone contact with our radio, a spokesman for the Palestine National Salvation Front made a statement in which he said: Despite all contacts and efforts, the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps are still subjected to artillery shelling and siege by the Amal Movement, which continues to violate the Damascus agreement. The spokesman added: In view of this grave situation we call on the Amal Movement to bear responsibility for this situation, stop its attacks on the camps, and lift the siege. In the meantime, we emphasize that we will defend our people and camps no matter how much it costs. We will not allow any side whatsoever to peddle its scheme which is aimed at disarming the Palestinians and terminating the national Palestinian presence.

Monte Carlo Cites PFLP on Fighting

JN301748 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1735 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] In a telephone contact from Damascus, the PFLP has stated that the Amal Movement and the 6th Brigade continued to shell the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps today, preventing the Palestinian side from evacuating those wounded as result of the siege imposed on the camps. The camps may be subjected to a storming operation after Amal has mobilized large forces and heavy equipment in the Sabra area and the Sports City.

Arab League's Klibi Departs for Amman

LD011743 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has left Tunis for the Jordanian capital, which is the first stage of the tour that will include a number of Arab states. This visit comes within the framework of consultations concerning the preparations for the meeting of Arab foreign ministers, expected to take place after 'Id al-Fitr [end of Ramadan]. The meeting will define the agenda of the Arab summit and the date on which it will be held.

Gaza Ex-Mayor Discusses Self-Determination

PM301256 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic
28 May 86 p 11

[Telephone interview with Rashad al-Shawwa, former Gaza Mayor, by 'Abd al-Bari 'Atwan from London; date not given]

[Text] ['Atwan] Last week Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti visited the occupied territories and met with several personalities including yourself. What did you ask of him and what did he ask of you?
[Al-Shawwa] At the meeting we explained our situation to him and told him that we hope that Italy and the EEC countries will side with us and understand our demands and that they will bring as much pressure to bear on the United States as they can so that it in turn will bring pressure to bear on Israel in order to accept a settlement.

['Atwan] This is general talk which has been reiterated several times before. Did Andreotti bring new peace proposals?
[Al-Shawwa] Andreotti admitted that the situation is in a stalemate and told us that he had come to listen and to ask if we had any proposals.

['Atwan] Did you submit any proposals to him?
[Al-Shawwa] I personally submitted to him a proposal which, briefly, calls for the need to freeze everything as a first stage toward a solution. What we want at present is that Israel should freeze the building of new settlements and the expansion of existing ones. The people in the occupied territories are suffering and their sufferings are increasing daily.

['Atwan] Some people may interpret your demands as going over the head of the PLO and its representation of the Palestinian people.
[Al-Shawwa] When we demand the right to self-determination and insist that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people we would be adding nothing new. We must now focus on alleviating the hardships of our people and regain the land.

['Atwan] Recently there has been much talk about implementing autonomous rule in Gaza as a first step. Did you accept this proposal?
[Al-Shawwa] The autonomy that the Jews want is in effect a continuation of occupation. Therefore we reject it. Autonomy under occupation is rejected; we want autonomy under an Arab

administration on the condition that this will be part of a comprehensive solution. But if the proposal is to separate the destiny of the Gaza sector from that of the rest of the occupied territories then we absolutely reject it.

['Atwan] Israel proposed a joint Egyptian-Israeli administration in the sector to oversee the autonomy. What is your answer to this proposal?
[Al-Shawwa] Joint administration? Nonsense. Israel's presence is rejected because such administration would change nothing in the reality.

['Atwan] You visited Cairo and met with President Husni Mubarak. It was said that you discussed with him the idea of the proposed autonomy.
[Al-Shawwa] I did not discuss the question of autonomy with President Mubarak. But I did ask him about the reasons why Egypt has stopped demanding the return of the sector under its administration as it used to be before 1967.

['Atwan] What was President Mubarak's answer?
[Al-Shawwa] President Mubarak understands our demands but the situation is in the hands of Israel. President Mubarak has no intention of liberating the sector by military force.

['Atwan] Why does the Israeli stand seem more flexible with regard to the sector but more intransigent with regard to the West Bank?
[Al-Shawwa] In Gaza there are 600,000 people residing in an area of no more than 360 square kilometers. This constitutes a heavy burden on Israel. Because of this population density Israel cannot annex the sector. Equally it is not easy for it to stay there. The population growth is double the rate it is among the Jews and the security situation is deteriorating. Because of all these reasons and others the occupation is no longer an easy task. With regard to the West Bank, the situation there is different. Israel believes that whoever holds the West Bank can, because of its mountains and hills, be in control of all the Palestinian territory. For this reason Israel is anxious not to withdraw and to remain in certain strategic position even if it withdraws.

['Atwan] You visited Britain as part of a tour of European countries. It has been said that you asked for aid for the occupied territories.
[Al-Shawwa] I did not ask for money from Britain, although the British said that they are considering providing funds and aid for the occupied territories.

['Atwan] Did you accept this aid?
[Al-Shawwa] No I did not accept it because it will be meaningless. As long as the occupation is continuing the fate of any Western aid will be to end up in the Israeli coffers in one way or another because of the stringent tax laws in effect. Returns from any production projects will go to taxes. This will be of no benefit for the occupied territories. This, however, does not mean that we are not in need of aid but what is more important is first to end the occupation.

['Atwan] Does the sector agree with this stand of yours?
[Al-Shawwa] The people are on the verge of exploding. They work from dawn to dusk and the income from their toil either goes in taxes or on purchasing Israeli goods. They feel totally isolated and are awaiting the solution that does not seem to be coming.

Fatah Council Suspends 'Arafat's Membership

JN011842 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Following a meeting of what he described as Fatah's general military council, Abu al-Za'im ['Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah] announced that Yasir 'Arafat and Khalil al-Wazir had been stripped of their powers as commanders of Al-'Asifah Forces and that their memberships in these forces had been suspended until Fatah's general congress is held. The council decided to refer Fathi 'Arafat, Musa 'Arafat, Al-Haj Isma'il, Fu'ad al-Shawbaki, 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Mazayidah, and Fakhri Shaqqurah to the attorney general for trial before the revolution's security court. The council also decided to suspend their membership and to divest them of all their powers and military posts.

The council also decided to entrust Major General Abu al-Za'im with the powers and duties of general commander of Al-'Asifah Forces until the Fatah fifth general congress is held. It also decided to form a preparatory committee and a judicial committee headed by the PLO and Fatah attorney general 'Imran 'Awdah to prepare for the Fatah general congress.

In a first reaction to this measure, Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] said that the aim behind Abu al-Za'im's moves is to tarnish the PLO image and harm it on all forums. Abu Jihad said the PLO leadership expelled Abu al-Za'im from all its bodies and the bodies of Fatah. He said: We do not attach any importance to his decision and measures, which are doomed to failure like those issued by the like of Abu al-Za'im, who works against the PLO.

The meeting was chaired by Abu al-Za'im and was attended by more than 400 persons. It was held at the Nabulus Governorate Charity Association in Amman. It is presumed that any meeting of a political nature requires advance permission from the Jordanian authorities. Abu al-Za'im was escorted by a number of aides, armed with handguns and machine guns. This is unusual for the PLO leaders who reside in the Jordanian capital or visit Amman from time to time.

Palestinian Forces Conduct Military Operations

Joint Forces 'Heroic' in Galilee

JN301808 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1716 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] The Palestinian-National Lebanese Joint Forces have carried out seven heroic operations against the Zionist occupation forces in upper Galilee in northern occupied Palestine. A statement by the Joint Forces yesterday said that two heavy rocket units belonging to the Joint Forces shelled Qiryat Shemona and Zar'it in upper Galilee. The statement added that the rockets scored accurate hits. It indicated that the operation was in reply to Zionist shelling of peaceful villages in southern Lebanon.

Shell Al-Nabatiyah, Lahd Positions

JN311856 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1717 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] The Palestinian-Lebanese Joint Forces shelled the towns of Al-Nabatiyah and Kafr Rumman, north of the so-called the security strip area in southern Lebanon, this morning. The shelling caused heavy material damage. The Joint Forces also attacked positions belonging to the militias of the so-called Army of Southern Lebanon in the western sector and other positions in the Kfar Falus area, east of Sidon. Several agent elements were killed or wounded in the clashes.

Operate in South Lebanon

JN011827 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1719 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] The Palestinian-Lebanese Joint Forces carried out four successful operations against positions of the militias of agent Antoine Lahd in the western sector, Kafr Falus, Tallat Sujjad, and Tallat Turrah in southern Lebanon yesterday.

Group Attacks Bus Near Janin

JN011821 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1719 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

One of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland attacked with incendiary bombs a Zionist bus near the village of 'Arrabah, in the Janin area, in the occupied West Bank yesterday. The attack set the bus ablaze and wounded several enemy personnel. Zionist security forces immediately rushed to the area, besieged it, closed all the entrances leading to it, imposed a curfew on 'Arrabah, launched a large-scale search campaign, and arrested several citizens in the town on the pretext of having connections with the operation. Despite these measures, our combat group returned safely to base. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

BAHRAIN

Food Import Stopped as Part of Chernobyl Safeguard

GF310543 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English
31 May 86 p 1

[Text] Health Ministry officials have stopped the importation of ten container-loads of food to Bahrain in accordance with anti-radiation legislation brought in after the Chernobyl disaster.

'Ali al-Askari, superintendent of food hygiene has revealed the food was held at customs for failing to meet regulations laid down after the nuclear accident.

The containers will not be unloaded unless the importers present documentation to prove the cargo was produced before the Chernobyl accident took place.

Earlier this month the Commerce Ministry banned importation of fresh and chilled meats, vegetables, fruit, daily products, poulty, livestock and honey from Eastern Europe unless a certificate of origin accompanied the cargo to prove it was radiation-free or was produced before April 26.

Foreign Minister Leaves for Kuwait, UAE, Oman

GF311115 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1025 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Manama, 31 May (WAKH) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah left Manama for Kuwait today on the first leg of a tour that includes the UAE and Oman. Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah is to deliver written messages from Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, to the leaders of Kuwait, the UAE, and Oman on the close and friendly relations that bind Bahrain with the countries and on current developments in the Gulf.

Minister Returns From Gulf Tour

GF011958 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1935 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Manama, 1 Jun (WAKH) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah returned to Manama from Muscat today after a tour which included Kuwait, the UAE, and Oman. During his tour the minister delivered messages from Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah to the leaders of the abovementioned countries on their warm fraternal relations and current developments on the Gulf arena.

KUWAIT

Turkish Ambassador Denies Contaminated Food Reports

GF011119 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 31 May 86 p 4

[Text] The Turkish Ambassador in Kuwait has denied press reports that large quantities of Turkish food imports have been seized by Kuwait's authorities.

Reports earlier this week said the food was contaminated with radiation.

But the Ambassador, Kaya Toperi, said no Turkish food had been confiscated. "As I said in my statement on May 8, after the accident in the Soviet Union, it has been confirmed that all food and vegetables produced in Turkey are far from the danger of radiation and there is no need for alarm over health or Turkish export products."

The ambassador also pointed out that the director of Kuwait Municipality had been quoted this week as confirming that all food entering Kuwait was free of radiation contamination.

Bahraini Foreign Minister Arrives, Confers With Amir

LD311239 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0951 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, 31 May (KUNA) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak al-Khalifah arrived here today on a short visit during which he met his royal highness the amir of the country.

The Bahraini minister also conferred with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister in the presence of Under Secretary of the Ministry Sulayman Majid al-Shahin; the 'Abdallah Sa'ud al-Abd al-Razaq chief of the minister's office; the Dr Salim Jabir al-Ahmad director of the GCC administration affairs; and Bahraini Ambassador to Kuwait 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Rahman Abu 'Ali.

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak told KUNA and *AL-SIYASAH* newspaper that he conveyed to his royal highness the amir a message related to the relations between the two sisterly countries and the developments of the situation in the region.

In answer to a question related to the efforts which are being made toward holding an Arab summit, the Bahraini foreign minister said that we will endeavor to hold this summit as soon as possible to put an end to the differences between Arab countries, to heal the rift and to confront the challenges facing the Arab world.

Bahraini Foreign Minister Departs

LD311741 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak al-Khalifah left Kuwait this afternoon after a brief visit during which he conveyed a message to the amir from his brother the amir of Bahrain, His Highness Shaykh Isa ibn Salman al Khalifah, and held talks with Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir about developments in the region and the current Arab situation.

The Bahraini foreign minister arrived in Abu Dhabi this evening on a brief visit to the UAE within the framework of a tour of a number of GCC countries.

OMAN

Foreign Minister on Gulf War, Relations With PDRY

GF301513 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Husuf ibn Al-'alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, has affirmed that the policy of the government of his majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id is a firm one based on mutual respect and establishing good relations. In a statement to *AL-MUSTAQBWL* magazine, to be published today, in coordination with *'UMAN* newspaper, he said that the sultanate during the first 5 years of its foundation concentrated efforts on solving internal issues, and during the following 10 years, efforts were devoted to development and domestic construction.

His highness added that the sultanate, in light of the wise policy of his majesty the Sultan, has achieved progress and stability. His highness talked about the situation in the regions. He said that the situation is a mere provocation which results from the Iraq-Iran war, and has no connection with internal security conflicts in the region, saying in this regard that the GCC states should strengthen their security precautions. His highness recalled the measures taken by the sultanate to protect its accomplishments. He said that these measures have been wrongly interpreted as exaggerated and strict security measures. He added that time has proven the correctness of that. He added: The GCC states have begun to join us in their security precautions.

His highness talked about the Iraq-Iran war. He ruled out the possibility of finding an imminent solution. He said that no one can foresee a way to end it. He added that the continuation of the war seems to be for international interests. He added these interests seems to be well balanced and reflect on the results of the battles, saying that neither warring party is able to impose its will on the other. He warned of the appearance of an international agreement to find a balance that would enable the war to continue.

Yusuf ibn al-'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, has referred to attacks on ships in the Gulf. He said: This is part of the raging war there and is pressure from both parties to press each other. He added that despite the Gulf states' annoyance with the continuation of this war and its threat to navigation, they have sought to prevent an escalation of tension and refused to be a party to the war. However, should matters escalate and begin to pose a threat, then thz GCC states have the legitimate right to defend themselves. His highness said that there are many alternatives which can be used, such as political pressure. Nevzveless, he added, if these alternatives did achieve results, then confrontation would be a must. He said the GCC states, under the wise policy of the GCC leaders, are using diplomatic efforts as a strong weapon of peace in order to avoid military conxrontation. Regarding relations with the PDRY, his highness described them as developing. He added that he will visit the PDRY after the month of Ramadan. His highness did not rule out the appointment of an ambassador in Aden if the fields of cooperation between the countries make it necessary.

Arab Foreign Ministers Meeting 'Unnecessary' Now

GF010939 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0919 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Muscat, 1 Jun (WAKH) — The Sultanate of Oman today expressed the belief that convening an Arab foreign ministers meeting is not necessary in view of the Arab differences over the agenda for the extraordinary Arab summit. The belief was expressed in an official memorandum Oman addressed to the Arab League secretariat in which it made clear its stand on convening the proposed Arab foreign ministers meeting in Fes, Morocco on 23 June. *'UMAN* today reports that Oman's stand on the summit is due to its fear that convening such a summit would exacerbate inter-Arab divisions and differences. Oman calls for the creation of a favorable climate as a prelude to convening a successful Arab summit. Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, had declared that the agenda of the extraordinary Arab summit must include various issues in the Arab arena, including the Iraqi-Iranian war and the situation in the Middle East, and should not be confined to a discussion of the U.S. attack on Libya.

Bahraini Foreign Minister Delivers Message to Sultan

GF011122 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, minister of foreign affairs in fraternal Bahrain, arrived in Oman this noon on an official short visit to the Sultanate. In a statement upon arrival, the Bahraini minister said he is carrying an official message from His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, to his brother His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id concerning relations between the two fraternal countries and the current developments in the region. He was received by Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, and 'Ali 'Abdallah al-Musafir, chief of the Foreign Ministry Protocol Department. His visit to the Sultanate comes as part of his current tour of the GCC countries.

Sultan Receives Amir's Message

GF011336 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Excerpt] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id this afternoon received Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, minister of foreign affairs in fraternal Bahrain, who is currently on a visit to the country. During the audience the Bahraini foreign minister devivered to his majesty a message from his brother Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of fraternal Bahrain. The audience was attended by Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs.

Minister Departs

GF011710 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah left Oman today. He was seen off by Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, and 'Ali ibn 'Abdallah al-Musafir, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry.

PDRY

Al-Bayd Urges 'Arafat, Birri To Halt Fighting

GF311522 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, has sent a joint cable to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Amal leader Nabih Birri, urging them to begin a ceasefire and spare bloodshed. The following is the text of the cable:

We are following with extreme concern the current developments in fraternal Lebanon. The continuation of the escalation of the fighting among the brethren and comrades of arms in light of the Zionist occupation of southern Lebanon and the imperialist plots against the unity and independence of Lebanon, saddens me. We urge you to cease fighting and spare bloodshed among the brethern and use reason to achieve reconciliation peace, bolster the unity of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, and utilize all energies and potentials to bolster the joint struggle against the Zionist enemy and its agents. The PDRY will not spare any effort to achieve the unity of the strugglers and all those who strive to serve the noble revolutionary goals in favor of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

Correction to YSP Central Committee Communique

The following correction to the item headlined "Central Committee Holds Session; Issues Communique," published in the 30 May Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT on page C 1, is supplied by Aden domestic service after its 1900 GMT newscast on 29 May:

first paragraph, line twelve, reads: international levels and studied the persistent national...(clearing queried word)

page C 2, second column, paragraph three, line nine reads...candidate party members, improving the party's class structure, and to increasing the...(providing indistinct words)

SAUDI ARABIA

Somali President's Health 'Regularly Improving'

GF311416 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1400 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Riyadh, 31 May (SPA) — The armed forces hospital in Riyadh has stated that the health of Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre is regularly improving. This came in a medical bulletin issued by the hospital today on the condition of his excellency.

King Fahd Interviewed on Mideast Issues

LD020852 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0729 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 2 Jun (KUNA) — In an interview published here today the Saudi monarch King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz said that agreement has been reached with regard to the recent differences between the two fraternal states — Bahrain and Qatar — on the island of Fasht al-Dibl. In an interview with the chief editor of the Kuwaiti *AL-SIYASAH*, King Fahd said that the Bahraini-Qatari crisis has ended thanks to goodwill and "when good-will exists, ending any problem becomes easy." The Saudi king said that Saudi Arabia's mediation task undertaken at the request of both sides was easy "because they all had good intentions." However he added that despite this the agreement reached by the two sides contained "a clause which said that in the event of there being a dispute the two sides will resort to international arbitrators and that the decision of the latter shall be acceptable, this includes the current dispute."

The Saudi monarch described the problems in the Arab homeland as problems that are not difficult to solve — "the important issue here is the existence of good intentions." He said that the problems of the Arab nation are not fundamental problems "but superficial problems." He said, "we look forward to the day when amity returns among all the Arab states as the Arab homeland is full of potential and needs only good intentions between its leaders." The Saudi king called for the amendment of the current Arab League Charter which has been in existence for a long time so as that it can (?respond) to the changes so that Arab action can proceed unobstructed. He repeated the kingdom's denunciation of all its types and forms of terrorism, describing terrorist operations as being a bad picture which aims at obliterating the Arab and Islamic images. He said that terrorism has become a form in which the Arab and Islamic image is being exploited and harmed, and wondered "otherwise why there is a war between Iran and Iraq and what the world says about it and how it portrays it?"

The Saudi king then dealt with the economic and social situation in his country and the recent oil situation. With regard to the oil the Saudi king reaffirmed that oil is a vital material which has no substitutes; even those alternatives which have been much talked about have proved to be costly and dangerous. Here he recalled the nuclear disaster which happened last month at the Chernobyl reaction in the USSR. The Saudi king pointed out that petroleum is a vital and strategic material and its price should not be manipulated. He said that the previous prices need some time to return to what they were "on condition that logic only should control any price increase whereas the consumer should be given a sufficient opportunity to take his appropriate measures regarding the price increase."

King Fahd denied that the Kingdom is not honoring its commitments regarding the international contracting companies and some local contractors, pointing out that the Kingdom has extended the projects for longer durations out of its consideration for the revenues in the budget as a result of the decrease in the oil revenues. He stressed that this is only temporary. In his interview the Saudi king revealed that he intends soon to tour the Gulf countries, pointing out that this tour will begin with a visit to Kuwait where he will try to make the date of the visit coincide with the academic year "because I want to meet my sons in Kuwait as they may have been confused by matters; here, we are all sons of one family." [sentence as heard]

Kuwaiti Amir Departs Jeddah After 'Minor Pilgrimage'

GF301415 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1315 GMT 30 May 86

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 30 May (SPA) — Amir of Kuwait His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah left Jeddah today after concluding a visit to the Kingdom, during which he performed minor pilgrimage.

Saudi Foreign Minister Leaves for Morocco

GF311320 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1200 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Jeddah, 31 May (SPA) — Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal left Jeddah for Morocco today. During the visit his royal highness will convey a message from His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco.

Saudi Weekly Views U.S. Missiles Deal

PM301114 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 28 May-3 Jun 86 p 8

[From the "*AL-MAJALLAH* Correspondents" feature: "Congress and the Missiles Deal"]

[Text] On 5 June, 3 days after Congress reconvenes from a brief recess, the Senate will say its final word on the question of the the U.S.-Saudi missiles deal. Before the recess the House of Representatives had canceled with the required two-thirds majority President Reagan's veto of the decision by both houses of Congress early this month to oppose the deal.

The delay in the Senate voting on whether it will accept or reject the president's veto has resulted in two principal factors: First, the Administration's inability to secure a sufficient number of votes to accept the president's veto and, second, the threat by Democrats to follow delaying tactics in order to delay the voting on the veto.

The U.S. Administration will still be able to honor its commitment to sell the missiles to the kingdom if it obtains on 5 June more than two-thirds of the Senate members' vote. But even if the Reagan administration is able to ensure the sale of missiles to Saudi Arabia, many observers believe that the United States' role as a principal arms procurer for the Middle East has receded and is being overtaken by the European countries. While the United States sold 26 billion dollars' worth of arms to the Middle East between 1982 and 1985, France sold 15 billion dollars' worth and Britain 7 billion dollars' worth. However, this is expected to change drastically during the coming years. Observers explain this by saying that certain Arab governments will not agree to be subject to the whim of the Zionist-dominated Congress, particularly since other sources are available and at even better terms.

Following the House of Representatives vote President Reagan admitted that if the Congress does not change its attitude toward the question of missiles U.S. strategic, political, and economic interests in the Arab area will suffer. He is aware that while the Congress objects to the missiles deal it did not touch Israel's allocations in 1987 budget, which includes aid to the tune of 3 billion dollars of which 1.8 billion dollars are for military allocations. Therefore, the Arabs, as the White House observers point out, will not be unaware of the fact that the conflict between the Administration and Congress goes beyond the missiles issue to that of arming certain Arab countries. It also involves the question of who is supposed to be responsible for U.S. foreign policy, the government or the Congress. The observers point out that this conflict is reflecting the increasing paralysis of U.S. diplomacy in the area and, equally, a deterioration of U.S. credibility there. Shultz last week turned down an Israeli request to launch a new peace initiative simply because he realizes that the Congress' stands will doom it to failure.

UAE

Officials Claims Country Free of Radiation Pollution

GF011712 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Dubai, Jun 1 (WAKH) — The United Arab Emirates was free from any kind of radiation pollution, a responsible source at Dubai Municipality said today. The source added that Dubai Municipality received recently modern equipment to monitor radiation pollution. It also said that the equipment is used at seaports and airports to help workers at the municipality's health section to uncover radiation contaminated imported food.

USSR Reportedly Names First Ambassador to UAE

GF011220 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Press reports in Abu Dhabi say that the USSR has appointed Valeriy Sukhin as its first ambassador to the UAE. Diplomatic sources in Abu Dhabi said that Sukhin currently occupied the post of deputy chief of the Press Department at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The USSR established diplomatic relations with the UAE in November 1985.

Bahraini Foreign Minister Arrives for 'Brief Visit'

GF311741 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1725 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 31 May (WAKH) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah arrived in Abu Dhabi from Kuwait tonight on a brief visit to the UAE as part of his tour to a number of GCC states. Upon arrival he was received by Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs.

President Receives Amir's Message

GF312000 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1955 GMT 31 May 86

[Excerpt] Al-'Ayn, 31 May (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, UAE president, received a written message from His Highness Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah dealing with bilateral relations between the two countries and the current developments on the Gulf arena. The message was conveyed by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah during his meeting with the UAE president in Al-'Ayn tonight.

Three Expatriates Arrested for Drug Smuggling

GF301038 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English
29 May 86 p 3

[Excerpts] — Dubayy CID [Criminal Investigation Department] yesterday announced the seizure of 40 kilos of hashish and the arrest of three expatriates charged with drug smuggling. Lt Col Abdul Aziz Muhamad al-Abdullah, deputy director of the Criminal Investigation Department, told newsmen at a briefing yesterday that the three men were nabbed after police, acting on a tip-off, laid a trap by sending a decoy to "buy" the drug. The haul is valued at around [dhirhams] Dh400,000. The drugs haul announced yesterday was the second major one of the year so far with the net seizure now tallying 2.6 tonnes.

YAR

Chief of Staff Returns From Moscow Visit

GF011748 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Brother Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdallah al-Bishiri, chief of the General Staff and member of the Standing Committee, and the delegation accompanying him returned to Sanaa this morning from Moscow after concluding a visit to the USSR which lasted several days.

AL-SAFIR Cites 'Egyptian Military' on U.S. Bases

NC020942 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 29 May 86 pp 1,9

[Report by Amin Radwan from Cairo]

[Text] An Egyptian military source yesterday revealed that for 2 months Egypt and the United States have been conducting talks on the establishment of U.S. military bases on Egyptian soil. The source, who wished to remain anonymous, told *AL-SAFIR* that the information appearing in the Washington publication *DEFENSE AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS* about unofficial talks between Cairo and Washington over the leasing of Egyptian military bases to the United States, while substantially correct, is rather exaggerated and lacking in accuracy.

The source said that "talks in this regard began about 2 months ago between Egyptian and U.S. military officials, first in Washington and then in Ismailia."

AL-SAFIR has already revealed that Cairo and Washington have agreed to set up a U.S. base for military communications at Al-Timsah lake area near Ismailia, about halfway down the Suez Canal.

During the talks, the Egyptian military source pointed out, the United States expressed a desire to set up a military base on the western section of Egypt's northern coast, not far from the Egyptian naval base in Al-Dakhilah, west of Alexandria. A dock, a naval services compound, a refuelling station, and living and administration quarters are currently being built there with U.S. funds.

The source said that Egypt has, for national security reasons, refused to allow the United States to use the two Israeli-built bases in Sinai. These two bases, he said, overlook strategic Egyptian positions and must therefore remain under Egyptian sovereignty.

According to the source, Egypt promised to make facilities available to the United States in this area [not further specified]. As for the Ras Banas base, the source said that it is currently being used for advanced joint exercises by the Egyptian and U.S. Armed Forces. These exercises usually run for 6 months, at the end of which the Egyptians leave the base to the Americans for 2 months before another 6-month period of joint exercises begins. This arrangement is taking place in accordance with a prior agreement.

The source mentioned another base which the U.S. publication did not. This is the Wadi Qina base in Upper Egypt, which was used by the United States during the abortive attempt to free the U.S. hostages in Iran in 1980. The source added that this base is also the subject of negotiations aimed at turning it into a U.S. Air Force base. Egypt is though to be favorably inclined toward this proposal.

The Americans, the source noted, are insisting on making an early consideration of an Egyptian request for additional U.S. military aid contingent on progress in these talks.

Court Sentences 'Libyan Agent' to 7 Years

NC020815 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0800 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jun (MENA) — Today's edition of the weekly newspaper *MAYU* reports that a military court has sentenced Libyan agent Sa'id Barghuthi to 7 years imprisonment at hard labor. Barghuthi, a Jordanian, tried to recruit an Egyptian pilot, and have him defect to Libya with an F-16 aircraft in return for a bribe of 2 million Egyptian pounds. Barghuthi's attempt failed thanks to the patriotism of the Egyptian airman, who informed his superiors of the Libyan offer.

President Mubarak Gives Media Workers Day Address

NC011800 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1240 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Speech by Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to workers in information fields on the 3d anniversary of Media Workers Day on 1 June — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate; brothers and sisters; it gives me pleasure to meet with you today on this 3d anniversary of your day. I have been eager to share your feelings and interests, and frankly exchange views with you on domestic and foreign issues in which all our citizens take interest at this stage of our national struggle. At the outset of my remarks, I would like to say that Media Workers Day is an important occasion that is not only confined to honoring the elite who contributed to crystalizing the mission of information and bravely and competently bear this trust. This anniversary also involves our ability to reach a common view on what we are required to do in the field of information to seve the national aims of this era. Thus this anniversary is an occasion to further national efforts.

Information is a basic pillar in the construction of reform, progress and development. It is also essential for the success of any national action program. Information paves the way, enlightens the citizens, helps crystalize guidelines, and participates in supervising the implementation of any national action program.

I, therefore, believe that all of you — in radio, newspapers, television, and information departments — shoulder a considerable part of the responsibility in making the Egyptian people's march a success at present and in the years to come. The young generation in particular, shoulders responsibility for contributing to this great achievement. This generation is more capable of drawing a picture of the future through thoughts, actions, insistence on placing the homeland's supreme interests above any other consideration, and constant readiness to make sacrifices for immortal Egypt. Thus, we all must open the way completely for youth to perform this patriotic duty. Youths must struggle for their rights and duties to serve the redeemed homeland in the age of the great awakening.

I would like to present to you certain general principles that I see that you should follow in performing the task at this stage:

1. We must concentrate on domestic construction becasue it is the basis for any progress and is an indispensable strong foundation for any real development. Our efforts in the foreign sphere is aimed at serving, backing, and protecting our domestic goals.
2. We must believe that our goals are sound and noble, and therefore, must maintain the initiative in our information policy. We must hasten to present our views and concepts strongly and bravely and without fear or hesitation. We must not take a defensive position or reaction, because what we present genuinely reflects the people's aspirations and ambitions.
3. In defining our priorities and interests, we must abide by the people's general goals. We must not follow false priorities set by certain private factions that express their own narrow interests or views that are influenced by their selfish calculations of loss and profit.
4. We must be obejctive and avoid sensationalism and exaggeration. Information is a mission rather than a profession. This requires us to verify every report before broadcasting it. First and foremost, we must seek the truth.
5. Since it is the duty of the media to present society's problems and the people's concerns to public discussion and national dialogue, they are also duty-bound to give public opinion a true and balanced picture. They must speak about hope as much as they do about problems and obstacles. I must concentrate on this point and call your attention to it, because there are those who harp on a bad tune, trying to portray gloomy and hopeless picture of Egypt. They are trying to portray the positive as negative. The state's specialized establishments set forth the various dimensions of the economic problem to the people in order to have them participate in confronting it. However, certain tendentious and misleading circles have tried to exploit this and delude the people into believing that this problem is too big for us to confront and that there is no hope to overcome it whatever efforts we make. When we sought to draw the attention of all parties to the national dialogue that we must safeguard the democratic march from excesses, a minority that does not care for God or country, alleged that our efforts are a prelude to striking at democracy and (?destroying solutions). When all the state's organs pursue all forms of corruption and corruptors regardless of their positions, the evil tongues try to deceive the people into believing that this is an indication that corruption is rife throughout all the state's establishments and all facets of life in Egypt. They do this instead of recognizing that Egypt is really in the forefront of the countries that pursue and cobat corruption.

Here, I would like to repeat that your responsibility regarding this domain is great, because if the youths once feel that there is no hope and that it is impossible to make their dreams come true, this would generate a feeling of frustration, despair, and loss. They will, thus, be unable to build the future and fight its battles. The prerequisite for a view of the future is the existence of a national dream, one that the youths consider realistic and can be achieved.
6. We are at the threshold of a stage in which we want to attract the greatest possible number of Arab and foreign tourists to Egypt. This should enhance our commitment to reduce our budget deficit because tourism is an effective source of foreign currency. We can do a great deal in this field in a short time for the short and long terms. A tourist would not go to any place, whatever its historical and climatic characteristics, if he feels it is rife with problems and dangers. A tourist would not travel to take risks and waste his money. A tourist would only go to places where he feels he will be safe, secure, and enjoy his trip.
7. I need not repeat to you, especially to radio and television employees that you should verify that the programs you produce and feature serve a specific social purpose. It is inadmissible that all or most programs be aimed at entertaining the viewers and listeners. A tangible amout of these programs must be directed at educating the people, implanting values, and combating harmful customs and attitudes so that they will not affect the next generation.

Radio and television play a serious role in shaping the concepts of the next generation, concepts of self-respect and respect for others, edifying work and being sincere, realizing the value of national devotion, calling for popular initiative to confront reliance on the government in everything, taking care of public funds as if they are the property of every individual in the society, confronting material values with spiritual ones, and implanting aesthetic values in the hearts of the coming generations so that they may be more able to deal with nature and the environment.

Guided by these general principles, we may be able to deal with our domestic and foreign issues with balance and moderation. We can also compromise the challenge and the hope to overcome it. We can confront the economic problem, but this requires frankness and persistent work and sincerity by all the people.

Regarding the security situation, Egypt is considered by all standards as a secure and stable country. We are not on the verge of an unstable situation as certain people claim. If a minority faction tries to destabilize Egypt, let us take a firm position toward it. We will never hesitate to take this position whatever the circumstances, because Egypt's stability and the safety of its society are in the forefront of the tasks that must be accomplished. Without this, no good can be achieved for Egypt or its people.

There are problems that emerge and then vanish after a strong and firm confrontation. We must (?overcome them) and emphasize them so that the people will not forget and succumb to the erroneous belief that everything is dark and calls for despair and frustration. Our sublime goal remains increasing production. Without this, national efforts will be devoid of any real substance. We must realize the value of self-reliance and repeat that Egypt can only be built by its sons' hands and intellects.

There are television programs such as [words indistinct] this program creates a great positive effect in many of the viewers and revives hope in television programs and (?enlightens) the people about things in work that they did not know before. There are good publications serving the same goals issue by the information department. We are expecting a great deal from you in the forthcoming stage. We are expecting further efforts, coherence to the people's issues, and more firmness and strength in confronting the challenge. May God guide us all. May God's peace and mercy be upon you.

Denies Iraqi Shot Egyptian

NC012136 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] During a dialogue with information media workers on the 3d anniversary of media workers day, President Mubarak affirmed that there is absolutely no truth to a news agency report that a senior Iraqi official shot an Egyptian worker in Iraq. He said he was surprized at such rumors and denounced them. He added that this report is unbelievable in form and content. He noted that such rumors are only aimed at sowing sedition between the two fraternal peoples. He emphasized that relations between Egypt and Iraq are deep and alluded to the contact that took place between himself and President Saddam Husayn today.

Queries Saddam Husayn on Prisoners

NC011019 Cairo Domestic in Arabic 1000 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] President Husni Mubarak telephoned Iraqi President Saddam Husayn today. He inquired about conditions on the Iraqi war front and also spoke to him about the Egyptian citizens who were recently sentenced on criminal offenses. President Saddam Husayn promised to solve this problem within 2 days, in keeping with the good and special relations between the two peoples.

Message to Iraq's Husayn Cited

NC011623 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1515 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jun (MENA) — Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has received a message from President Husni Mubarak dealing with bilateral realtions. The Iraqi president received the message during his meeting today with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who is currently visiting Baghdad.

In a statement following the meeting, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that the message deals with relations between the two countries and with developments in the Iraq-Iran war. The message, Dr 'Abd al-Majid added, expresses Egypt's position toward Iraq. Dr 'Abd al-Majid continued, saying that Egypt's supportive stand for Iraq is known. He expressed the hope that Iran would respond to the peaceful initiatives concerning the settlement of the conflict.

Calls Jordan's King Husayn

NC012119 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] A telephone caontact took place this evening between President Husni Mubarak and Jordan's King Husayn. They discussed a number of issues of concern to both countries. It is worth noting that His Majesty King Husayn will leave Amman tomorrow on a tour of France, the United States, and Britain.

Views Tabah, Palestinians, Summit

NC311559 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1433 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 31 May (MENA) — During a tour of the industrial zone in the Ismailia Governorate today, President Husni Mubarak stated that all problems of the Middle East are interlinked and all are connected with the Palestinian issue. Mubarak said: If we can find a comprehensive solution to the Palestinian issue, I am sure that all problems in the Middle East can be solved, including the Iran-Iraq war.

In response to questions by Egyptian and Foreign correspondents on the current mediation efforts between Syria and Iraq and his view of them, President Mubarak said: You know I am opposed to differences between the Arab countries. I encourage any mediation efforts, as well as the establishment of good relations between these two countries. I hope that these efforts will find a solution.

Asked about the intensive efforts being exerted by Jordan's monarch Husayn with Syria, efforts in which PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat is playing a role, and whether he still stands behind 'Arafat, President Mubarak said: I always support the rights of every country in the region. All we can do is to help give momentum to the peace process so that we may reach a comprehensive solution as quickly as possible. Such a solution would lead to solving all problems of the Middle East. Mubarak noted that many of the Middle East problems would be solved as soon as an answer is found to the Palestinian issue.

When asked if he is still confident that the Tabah issue would be solved and its territory returned to Egyptian sovereignty, President Mubarak said: We are doing all we can. It is only natural in negotiations that one party tries to make gains at the expense of the other. We have nothing to give to the Israelis. Tabah is Egyptian and I hope that the Israelis will understand this so that we may agree on formulating the question that will be posed to the arbitrators and, thereby, complete the process of a comprehensive peace.

In response to a question on the extent of his confidence that Tabah will be returned to Egypt, President Mubarak said: I will do all I can to restore Tabah.

Asked about a statement by former Mayor of Gaza Rashad al-Shawwa in which he noted that he had held talks with Egyptian officials regarding the establishment of self-rule in the Gaza sector under Egyptian administration, President Mubarak said that Rashad al-Shawwa came to Cairo and broached this topic: I cannot separate this topic from the West Bank issue. Moreover, I cannot unilaterally make efforts on this subject without the Palestinians of the West Bank or ignore the Jordanian monarch. King Husayn and I must agree on unified steps to solve the issue. We cannot devote our efforts to solving the Gaza issue while ignoring the West Bank.

Mubarak then questioned if it is possible for Jordan to act unilaterally to solve the West Bank problem and for Egypt to act unilaterally to solve the Gaza problem. He said such a thing would create conflicts, will not solve the Palestinian issue, and is not the way to solve the problem.

President Mubarak affirmed that the best way to solve the Palestinian issue is through agreement among all parties. He noted that the deterioration currently besetting the Arab region is due to the fact that every Arab party is working for its own interests and disregarding pan-Arab interests. He called on all parties to cooperate toward one goal and exert concerted efforts to solve all the issues.

Returning to the question of Egyptian unilateral action to solve the Gaza problem and Jordanian unilateral action to solve the West Bank problem, Mubarak said this would create difficulties between the two parties, which is the hope of certain countries that do not want to see a solution. Mubarak emphasized that it is high time that the Arab leaders reached an agreement. He said: I have repeatedly said this so that we can reach a solution to the area's problems. He noted that he is coordinating with King Husayn of Jordan to find a solution to the Palestinian issue in its entirety. He said: We cannot solve part of the issue and leave another part unsolved.

In response to a question on the possibility of convening an Arab summit conference, President Mubarak said: I do not think that the Arab leaders can agree on convening a summit conference. A summit conference has become like a fruit that cannot be reached.

Receives PRC Friendship Message

NC311522 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1350 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 31 May (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received the following cable from His Excellency PRC President Li Xiannian and PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang:

It is with great pleasure, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the Arab Republic of Egypt, that we send your excellencies, in our name and on behalf of the PRC people and government, our kindest greetings and warmest congratulations to you and, through you, to the friendly people and Government of Egypt.

Friendly Egypt was the first Arab and African country to establish diplomatic relations with New China. For nearly 3 decades, since the establishment of these relations, our two peoples have continued to show affinity toward each other and support each other in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and in the fight against aggression and foreign expansion. During these years, each has learned from the other and has cooperated with the other in the advancement of our countries and the development of our national economies.

The relations of friendship and bilateral cooperation that link us together has witnessed a comprehensive and steady development, particularly in the last few years. The traditional relations of friendship existing between us have also become more solid over the years.

The Chinese people have always been proud of the true relations of friendship that link them with the Egyptian people. Furthermore, the Chinese Government has always placed great importance on the strengthening and bolstering of the bonds of friendship and cooperation between China and Egypt.

We believe that the relations existing between our two countries not only serve the fundamental interests of our peoples but also contribute to the preservation of world peace and the progress of mankind. We are fully confident that the flower of Egyptian friendship will blossom further, presaging more fruit if each of the two peoples pledge to devote the necessary care to it. May friendship with Egypt be everlasting, may the Egyptian people enjoy prosperity and success, and may your excellency enjoy everlasting good health.

Chief of Staff Al-'Urabi Returns From U.S. Visit

NC020518 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2215 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jun (MENA) — Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi returned to Cairo this evening after a 4-day visit to the United States. Military cooperation between Egypt and the United States was discussed during his trip.

'Abd al-Majid, Al-'Arabi Meet, Discuss Tabah

NC311612 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks today. Discussed at the meeting was the Egyptian stand on the points of conflict still existing on the question to be put before the arbitrators to solve the Tabah issue.

'Abd al-Majid said that the decision has been taken to call the Egyptian national committee on Tabah to hold a meeting on Wednesday to examine the Egyptian position on the various points regarding resolution of the Tabah issue.

Saddam Husayn Receives Call From Egypt's Mubarak

JN011241 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1205 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jun (INA) — President Saddam Husayn today received a telephone call from President Muhammad Husni Mubarak of the Arab Republic of Egypt. President Saddam Husayn reassured his brother President Muhammad Husni Mubarak about Iraq's firm military position and the Iraqi Armed Forces' ability to deter aggression.

The telephone conversation touched on the fraternal relations between Iraq and the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Arrives in Baghdad

JN311910 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 31 May (INA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, arrived in Baghdad tonight on a visit to Iraq that will last several days at the invitation of Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The visit is aimed at boosting fraternal ties between the two sisterly countries and at discussing the current Arab situation and preparations for the next nonaligned summit conference, which will be held in Zimbabwe at the end of August.

Tariq 'Aziz and Foreign Ministry officials welcomed Dr 'Abd al-Majid on his arrival.

Holds Talks With Tariq 'Aziz

JN011033 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0945 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jun (INA) — A round of talks was held here today between Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The two officials discussed the existing developing brotherly relations between Iraq and Egypt and the scope for expansion in the service of mutual pan-Arab interests.

The two officials also discussed the preparations regarding the upcoming Nonaligned Movement summit to be held in Harare in September. The Iraqi side to the talks included Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Nuri Isma'il al-Wayyis. The Egyptian side included the delegation accompanying 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and the head of the Egyptian interests section in Iraq.

MENA Reports on Talks

NC011741 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1645 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jun (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has resumed his talks with Iraqi officials in Baghdad. He met this evening with Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid stated that he will meet tomorrow with First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan and National Assembly Speaker Dr Sa'dun Hammadi. These meetings will be followed by a round of talks with Tariq 'Aziz.

Following today's meeting, and in response to a question on whether today's talks dealt with the Egyptian citizens who have been sentenced to death in Iraq, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said: Certainly we discussed this issue, which is receiving Egypt's utmost attention. We had an in-depth discussion on this issue and we hope to reach a satisfactory solution. The foreign minister added: We are handling this issue with the Iraqi brothers with all understanding and appreciation of the circumstances. Our constant principal motive is to eliminate any cause of differences between the two countries.

To another question about Egyptian efforts to restore dialogue between Jordan and the Palestinians, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said: We will spare no efforts until this dialogue has been restored. He pointed out that Egypt has always been keen on playing this role, noting that both sides would benefit from this dialogue. He said that neither side has closed the door to the possibilities of the reestablishment of this dialogue. He pointed out that Egypt recently contacted brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] in this regard.

To a question about the ongoing efforts to achieve rapprochement among the Arab countries, particularly between Iraq and Syria, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said: Egypt blesses any efforts that would achieve this rapprochement with sincere intentions. Egypt earnestly hopes that love and amity will prevail in the Arab world. The Arabs may entertain divergent views, but they should not accuse each other of treason. Dr 'Abd al-Majid described Iraqi-Egyptian relations as excellent, adding that the roots of these relations have always been based on strategic foundations.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid arrived in Baghdad yesterday on a 2-day visit.

INA Reports Further

JN020821 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jun (INA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has reiterated his country's support for Iraq in its war against the Iranian aggression. He said: We are with Iraq with heart and soul in light of the circumstances it is experiencing as a result of the war. In a statement to *AL-THAWRAH* published here today, Dr 'Abd al-Majid expressed satisfaction with the relations between the two fraternal countries, stressing the similarities and strong ties between Egypt and Iraq.

The Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who is currently paying an official visit to Iraq, expressed satisfaction with the results of his talks with officials here. He added that the talks dealt with bilateral issues, and that Iraqi- Egyptian relations have entered an important phase. Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that the agreement on joint cooperation between the two countries which has been agreed upon recently by the Egyptian People's Assembly will open spheres for cultural, trade, and technological cooperation. Thus, these relations will have this multifaceted framework for the first time.

On Iraq's new active defense strategy Dr 'Abd al-Majid expressed his belief that this policy will succeed. He said that Iran should understand and realize that Iraqi forces are capable of occupying Iranian territory at any time. In his statement, Dr 'Abd al-Majid held Iran responsible for the failure of peace efforts aimed at ending the war between Iraq and Iran. He referred to Iran's rejection of a decision in this regard taken by the recent ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries held in New Delhi. Dr 'Abd al-Majid added that efforts should be exerted through the ICO and the Nonaligned Movement to make Iran accept a peaceful settlement. He noted that semi-unanimity at the Nonaligned Movement and the ICO has always supported Iraq in this regard.

Ibrahim, Syria's Khaddam Reportedly To Meet Mid-June

GF010919 Doha QNA in Arabic 0850 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 Jun (QNA) — According to press reports published here today Iraqi Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim and Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam will meet in either Baghdad or Damascus in mid-June to prepare for a summit meeting between the Iraqi and Syrian presidents.

Citing well-informed Arab sources in Damascus, *AL-ITTIHAD* reports that the Jordanian efforts made through King Husayn's shuttle visits to Baghdad and Damascus have succeeded in persuading the Iraqi and Syrian leaders to accept the principle of meeting and normalizing relations.

AL-ITTIHAD also reports that during their latest meeting, the Jordanian monarch proposed to the Syrian president that units from the Jordanian Armed Forces participate in implementing a comprehensive security plan in greater Beirut alongside the Syrian forces, with the Jordanian units stationed in East Beirut while the Syrian force assume responsibility for security and order in West Beirut.

AL-ITTIHAD states that the proposal has been conveyed to the Lebanese authorities for study.

Anti-Syrian Broadcast on Al-Asad's Oil Policy

JN011120 Baghdad Voice of National Alliance for the Liberation of Syria in Arabic 1800 GMT 31 May 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Until 31 May 1972, that is 12 years ago, [as heard] Hafiz al-Asad used to get 16 cents for every barrel of Iraqi oil passing through our Syrian territory. Hafiz al-Asad used to get this sum from big monopolistic capitalist oil companies which were exploiting fraternal Iraq's resources. All oil facilities established on our Syrian territory were the property of these monopolistic companies. On 1 June 1972, the world woke up surprised at the fact that fraternal Iraq had announced the nationalization of its oil, thus opening the door to Third World peoples and oil-producing countries to entrench their political independence by enhancing it with economic independence.

The Iraqi decision came as a severe blow that made the Western monopolistic companies and the international capitalist powers that supported these companies lose their temper. This decision was also a source of pride to every free and honest Arab citizen, and a ray of hope for Third World peoples.

Western industrial countries and the wounded oil cartels declared war on Iraq and on the Iraqi decision by adopting immediate countermeasures such as their refusal to purchase Iraqi oil and their refusal to provide Iraq with the necessary expertise for the exploitation and marketing of its oil. Fraternal Iraq accepted the challenge.

The question posed is what was Al-Asad's reaction to this Iraqi decision which restored an Arab wealth to its Arab owners and which implemented the slogan that Arab oil belongs to the Arabs? Did Hafiz al-Asad cable Iraq to congratulate it on this step? Did he state that he is ready to support fraternal Iraq in its confrontation of the big capitalist cartels? Nothing of the sort took place. Hafiz al-Asad, participating in the colonialist war against fraternal Iraq, promptly took two decisions to embarass Iraq and weaken its position in the battle against Western oil cartels and colonialist countries which supported these cartels.

At the time, Hafiz al-Asad announced the nationalization of all oil facilities on our Syrian territory. This means that Hafiz al-Asad announced the nationalization of properties and pipelines belonging to fraternal Iraq.

Hafiz al-Asad, the coward and colluder, had not dared to adopt such a step when these properties belonged to the monopolistic Western oil companies.

The second step Hafiz al-Asad carried out at that time was his immediate request that Syria's revenues from passage rights be raised threefold and a half while Iraq was waging the fiercest battle against the monopolistic companies and while the fraternal Iraqis were tightening their belts to render the nationalization revolution a success. Al-Asad simply played a major role in service of the monopolistic oil companies in their confrontation of the nation's will and the battle for economic independence on the national and pan-Arab level.

Hafiz al-Asad offered the best proof of his hostility to our nation and its aspirations 12 years ago, and his course has always been hostile to all the national and pan-Arab causes.

We only remind of this fact in accordance with the prophet's saying: Remind if it is of any use.

Commentary on Thatcher's Statement on PLO Substitute

JN311652 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1620 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] An official spokesman at the Foreign Ministry today commented on British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher's statement during her visit to occupied Palestine. In this statement she called for finding a substitute to represent the PLO. The following is the text of the comment:

British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher's statement is flagrant interference in the Palestinian people's affairs and defiance of the unanimity of the Arab countries, which decided on the summit level since 1974 to consider the PLO the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. This statement brings to memory the colonialist role played by Britain during its mandate in Palestine when it enabled the Zionist movement to usurp Palestine, thus disavowing its legal commitments and international obligations.

While denouncing this statement and the like, we emphasize that no foreign side can decide who represents the Palestinian Arab people. It is the Palestinian Arab people, along with the Arab nation, who decide who represents them in the struggle for the restoration of their legitimate rights. The British position, as expressed by the prime minister, is biased toward the aggressor and is rejected not only by us but also by all those seeking justice.

INA Cites Lloyd's on Liberian Tanker Hit 31 May

JN011046 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] London, 1 Jun (INA) — The British Lloyd's insurance company has said that fire continues to rage in the Liberian oil tanker *(Hillspoint Enterprise)*, which was hit by an Iraqi rocket last night while sailing in Iranian waters in the Arab Gulf.

Lloyd's told INA here this morning that the rocket hit the engine room, setting it ablaze, and that the crew left the tanker using life boats. Lloyd's said that the tanker's tonnage amounts to 150,518 tonnes.

An Iraqi military spokesman announced yesterday that a large maritime target had been hit near the Iranian coast.

Communiques Issued on Recent Combat Operations

No 2,244

JN301659 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1620 GMT 30 May 86

[Communique No 2,244 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 30 May 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. On the anniversary of Imam 'Ali ibn Abu Talib, may God's peace and blessings be upon him, and for the sake of divine values, justice, and virtue, our Armed Forces reaffirm their pledge to our great people and to President Saddam Husayn, may God protect him, the imam's grandson and heir to the glories of the Islamic mission, that they will continue their heroic jihad to defend the great values of Islam and the Arab nation's honor and safeguard Iraqi territory and sovereignty and the future of its people, inspired in their heroic deeds by our great forefatheres. The following is a roundup of our activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Continuing to deal painful blows to the regime of charlatans in Iran for its continued aggression against our country, our giant Air Force planes continued their daring feats against enemy units, supplies, and camps. Our planes carried out 63 combat missions today during which they inflicted death on the rogues and destruction on their equipment. Other planes carried out the following missions:

a. At 1330 [0930 GMT] today our planes carried out a successful raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, scoring a direct and accurate hit.

B. At 1400 today our planes raided the Qal'at Shahin camp facilities, killing large numbers of Khomeyniites in the camp, destroying the camp's facilities, and leaving it in smoke. After carrying out their duties, our planes safely returned to base, praise be to God.

2. The valiant helicopter gunship knights continued their daring feats against enemy troop concentrations, weaponry, and equipment in the operational sectors, scoring effective hits in 20 combat sorties after which they safely returned to base, under God's protection and guidance.

3. An enemy force, estimated at two infantry companies, tried to approach our forward units' positions in the V Army Corps northern sector. Our valiant men opened fierce fire with all types of weapons, killing or wounding the bulk of the attacking force while the rest fled. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units set fire to an enemy vehicle loaded with military hardware and destroyed one machine gun, two observation posts, and one ammunition dump.

4. Two enemy soldiers were killed, one gun and two infantry positions were destroyed, and one ammunition dump was set on fire on the VII Army Corps front. Elsewhere in the same sector, our patrols captured two 60-mm mortars and one medium machine gun. Our patrols evacuated them to the rear positions.

5. One enemy boat was destroyed and all its occupants were killed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, two enemy soldiers and one machine gun position were destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector, and one ammunition dump and several enemy positions were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

6. The forces of the criminal enemy shelled Al-'Uzayr and Khanaqin environs with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 May 1986

No 2,245

JN311724 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1620 GMT 31 May 86

[Communique No 2,245 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 31 May 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. By their combat activities, our triumphant forces embody their competence and the spirit of courage, audacity, and absolute faith in the justice of the cause for which they are fighting. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our gigantic Air Force will continue to be Iraq's capable arm held over the heads of the despotic rulers of Iran in order to dismember the knaves and destroy their means of aggression, resources, and supplies everywhere. Our planes carried out 69 combat missions during which they inflicted death on the knaves and destruction on their equipment, weaponry, and hardware. They also carried out the following:

A. At 1010 [0610 GMT] today our planes carried out a successful raid on a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, scoring an accurate and effective hit.

B. At 1338 today other planes carried out a new successful raid on Khark Island installations, hitting their targets and setting them ablaze.

After carrying out all these missions, our true eagles returned safely and triumphantly to the homeland in God's care. God bless the brave eagles of the air.

2. Our triumphant forces continue to score one victory after another in all fighting arenas. At sea, as well as on the ground and in the air, our brave Navy men do their share in destroying the enemy's capabilities and resources which are being used for its sinister purposes of committing aggression against our chaste land. At 0130 today the brave lions of the sea delivered an accurate and effective strike against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, after which they returned safely to base in God's care. God bless you, brave men of our Navy. It is from God that we seek help and success.

3. The bold helicopter gunships continued their capable air attacks. The brave cavaliers today carried out 36 combat missions during which they scored direct hits against enemy concentrations, personnel, weaponry, equipment, and vehicles. After carrying out all their duties, the loyal cavaliers returned safely to base, praise be to God.

4. A heroic force from our valiant units in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris raided enemy positions opposite our positions. In a bold, quick, and resolute assault, our force succeeded in destroying the major part of the enemy force while the rest fled, leaving behind 19 rafts which were seized and brought back safely by our brave force. Praised be God. God bless the heroic VI Army Corps men.

5. A group of enemy soldiers tried to approach our brave units' positions in the VII Army Corps sector. With great resolve and courage, the brave Army Corps men confronted it and succeeded in destroying the the major part of it and the remaining few fled under the fire of our powerful artillery. Our hero fighters achieved the following in various places of the same sector: Four vehicles, one of which was large and loaded with ammunition, were destroyed; two infantry positions were destroyed; two ammunition dumps were destroyed; one medium-caliber machine gun was destroyed and its crew killed; one heavy-caliber machine gun was destroyed; one observation post was destroyed; and fires were started on the enemy side.

6. A heroic force from our brave units in the II Army Corps central sector raided enemy positions opposite it. It destroyed the enemy positions which the knaves abandoned and fled. It seized large quantities of ammunition and equipment and brought them back safely to base, praised be God. An enemy force estimated at an infantry platoon attempted to approach our positions elsewhere in the same sector. The brave men of the corps confronted it and forced it to flee.

7. Our hero fighters in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah detected an enemy group estimated at an infantry platoon which was trying to approach our forward positions. They confronted it and forced it to flee. Elsewhere in the same sector, three infantry positions, one machine gun, and one ammunition dump were destroyed. A single-barreled machine gun, one ammunition dump, and one Dimitrov machine gun were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Mayan.

8. The forces of the despotic Khomeyniite clique shelled the district of Abu al-Khasib and the suburbs of Khanaqin with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 31 May 1986

No 2,246

JN011652 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1619 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,246 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 1 June 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our Armed Forces, supported by God, are continuing to defend the homeland and people's dignity and security and to defeat the forces of the rapacious, spiteful aggressors, who insist on war, tyranny, and destruction. These aggressors will reap only bitter defeat and frustration. This great homeland will be glorious and proud. The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. The brave eagles of the air are continuing to sow death and destruction among enemy forces, equipment, and weaponry as punishment for the Khomeyniite clique's insistence on the policy of tyranny and aggression. Today our Air Force planes flew 62 combat missions against enemy positions and troop concentrations. After carrying out all their missions, our planes returned safely to base, in God's care.

2. Our helicopter gunships are rendering significant support to our ground forces in the operational theater. Today our helicopters flew 20 combat missions, inflicting further losses on enemy personnel and equipment, and returned safely to base, God be praised.

3. Our triumphant forces on the VII Army Corps front have continued their heroic operations against enemy forces, inflicting the following losses: A. one tubular launcher was burned; B. three vehicles laden with ammunition were destroyed and four others were damaged; C. six gun emplacements and one observation post were destroyed; D. two ammunition dumps were destroyed and one grader damaged; and E. our forces seized 11 Kalashnikov

rifles, 3 (PKC) machine guns, 1 60-mm mortar, and 1 4-mm launcher.

4. A group of enemy personnel estimated at 30 soldiers attempted to advance on our position in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan but were confronted with fire from various weapons. The group sustained 10 killed and others wounded. The rest fled. The enemy was seen evacuating its casualties. Elsewhere in the same sector, two enemy soldiers were killed and one ammunition dump was destroyed.

5. Our observation posts in the I Army Corps northern sector spotted an enemy patrol estimated at 12 persons. The patrol was confronted with artillery fire. Ten of the patrol were killed and the remaining two fled.

6. Two enemy soldiers were killed and one infantry position was destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.One machine gun, three infantry positions, and one observation post were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

7. The criminal enemy forces shelled Khanaqin suburbs and Tawilah with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 June 1986

King Husayn, Delegation Leave for France, U.S.

JN021019 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn left Amman for Paris at noon today on a short visit to France during which he will hold talks with French President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac on issues of mutual interest and bilateral relations.

At the conclusion of his visit to France, his majesty will leave for the United States on a visit of several days during which he will hold talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and senior U.S. officials on the latest developments in the Middle East and efforts being exerted to find a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East issue within the framework of an international conference to be attended by all parties to the conflict.

The JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY has learned that the meeting between His Majesty King Husayn and President Reagan will be held in Washington on 9 June.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan took the constitutional oath before his majesty as the regent. The king is accompanied during the visit by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri.

Chedli Klibi Arrives in Amman 1 Jun

JN011518 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Amman — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived in Amman this evening on a 2-day visit to Jordan. He will meet with His Majesty King Husayn and a number of senior Jordanian officials.

Confers With King Husayn

JN011724 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi at Al-Nadwah Palace this evening. His majesty and Klibi reviewed efforts being exerted to convene an Arab summit conference. They also exchanged viewpoints relating to preparations for this conference.

Attending the meeting were Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i; Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah; and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri.

In a statement to the JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY, Klibi said that his visit to Jordan is within the framework of his recent consultations to prepare for the Arab summit. He added: I am pleased to begin my trip to the Arab east in Amman and to to have the honor of meeting with His Majesty King Husayn, who is exerting outstanding efforts to create an atmosphere that would help render the Arab summit a success. He said: I will carefully listen to King Husayn's advice because he has long experience in joint Arab action.

Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and a number of officials received Klibi at Amman airport.

Departs for Kuwait 2 Jun

JN020922 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Amman — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi left Amman for Kuwait this morning after a 2-day visit to Jordan during which he held talks with His Majesty King Husayn on the efforts being exerted to convene an Arab summit conference.

In a statement to PETRA, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, who saw Klibi off, said that the Arab League secretary general's visit to Jordan falls within the framework of consultations and efforts to close Arab ranks and convene an Arab summit. Al-Masri added that so far no agreement has been reached regarding specific dates in this respect.

Commentary on King Husayn's Mediation Efforts

AL-DUSTUR Comments

JN300900 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
30 May 86 pp 1, 17

[Editorial: "The Arab Summit and Husayn's Efforts"]

[Text] It seems that the recent contacts held by the Arab League secretary general to convene another Arab foreign ministers conference in the Kingdom of Morocco on 23 June have received a response from a large number of Arab countries. This has revived the hopes about the possibility of holding this preparatory conference to open the way for the venerable Arab summit conference.

In view of this positive development toward holding the summit, reference should be made to the good efforts that His Majesty King Husayn himself exerted recently to clear the Arab atmosphere and remove obstacles impeding the convocation of an Arab summit conference.

It was noted that the Arab news media clearly reflected the Arab appreciation for his majesty's efforts. This expresses their appreciation and gratitude for King Husayn's sincere and courageous endeavors aimed at bringing viewpoints closer among Arab countries, particularly between Syria and Iraq.

His majesty realized that the key to a successful Arab summit, which would be attended by all and which would tackle all Arab issues, is by bridging the gap between Damascus and Baghdad.

Needless to say, all previous attempts to convene a comprehensive Arab summit collapsed due to the estrangement between Iraq and Syria, both of which enjoy clear weight and an effective presence in the Arab arena. Moreover, it has become clear that there is no hope of holding a successful Arab summit unless it is preceded by a sort of easing of the atmosphere between the two fraternal countries.

Appreciating His Majesty King Husayn's good efforts to clear the Arab atmosphere and welcoming the response by the fraternal Arab countries to the idea of holding an Arab foreign ministers conference next month, we can only recall once again that the rift in Arab ranks was what tempted the Arab nation's enemies to escalate their aggressions against it and exploit differences among the Arab countries to strike at them, one after another.

In the eastern flank of the Arab homeland a made war is being waged which not only threatens Iraq's security, independence, and national unity, but also poses a danger to all the Gulf and Arab peninsula countries. Moreover, the threats which Israel levels at Syria every now and then are test balloons meant to measure the Arab reaction in case Israel implements its aggressive threats against this fraternal country.

In fact, the Arabs have no alternative to solidarity and closing ranks and meeting at the highest levels to discuss all issues of concern to them and the dangers posed to their existence. They should also coordinate their stands, pool their resources to drive harm away from their countries, and foil the schemes of their enemies who are lying in wait for them.

SAWT AL-SHA'B on Building Arab Front

JN310735 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 31 May 86 p 1

[Editorial: "We Should Move on and Talk So We Will Not Stop and Fight"]

[Text] The state of intensive political activity experienced by all Arab capitals these days is a sign of good health and an indication that the entire nation is regaining its solidarity and a minimum level of accord.

What is taking place is definitely geared toward reactivating the old, deferred Riyadh summit. King Husayn's quick and quiet activity between Damascus and Baghdad is also definitely geared toward untying this difficult knot in Arab action and, consequently, taking the first correct step toward building a correct, healthy, and strong joint Arab action.

In Arab politics, Jordan is upholding the principle which says: Let us move on and talk so we will not stop and fight. It is natural for differences to exist in viewpoints, perspectives, and priorities. However, joint Arab action demands that we rise above these differences and give our intrinsic resources, capabilities, and powers the chance to confront the dangers threatening our national existence, future, and higher interests. We have no choice but to become strong. This is our destiny. Our entire existence is at stake.

Jordan understands the obstacles to Arab national action, but it also understands that the pan-Arab umbrella, which will protect the entire nation from the heat of coming events, is the salvation giving us the power to confront what enemies are planning overtly and covertly.

Jordan insists that there is no meaning to inter-Arab differences as long as we are facing a common danger and a common destiny and as long as Arab blood is running through our veins. King Husayn has been and will continue to be the first advocate and silent worker for building a single Arab front.

Steadfastness Funds To Finance Development

JN310742 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 31 May 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — The joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee for backing steadfastness has decided to transfer the installments paid on loans granted to all cooperative societies, whether in housing, agricultural, or other sectors, to the main account of the fund for backing steadfastness in the Central Bank of Jordan for the purpose of financing development projects in the occupied homeland.

U.S. Hostages Reportedly Moved to Damascus

NC020449 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0315 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The Paris-based magazine *AL-TALI'AH AL-'ARABIYAH* emphasizes that the French hostages have been transferred to new locations in the Lebanese area of Al-Biqa', while the U.S. hostages have been moved to Damascus.

Three Gunmen Steal Car of Yugoslav Attache

NC311845 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1815 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Three gunmen stole the car of the Yugoslav attache which bears diplomatic plate number 167/8, after threatening to kill him.

Paqraduni Gives Details of Christian Plan

NC310936 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0445 GMT 31 May 86

[Excerpt] In a television interview with the Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation last night, Attorney Karim Paqraduni, deputy chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, explained the Lebanese Forces' stand and views on various Lebanese issues. Paqraduni stressed that the tripartite agreement is dead and that the Christian peace plan seeks to develop Lebanon's sectarian system and bring it up to date. Under the Christian peace plan, the present rule whereby the president is always a Maronite, the prime minister a Sunni, and the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies a Shi'ite will be maintained. However, the Chamber of Deputies will have an equal number of Christian and Muslim deputies, and state jobs will be devided equally among Christians and Muslims.

The salient points of the plan are:

1. Lebanon is a neutral country that will remain a member of the Arab League.

2. Vice presidential posts will be created. Six persons representing six communities other than the Maronite community, will be vice presidents.

3. The prime minister will be elected by parliament.

4. Administrative decentralization will be expanded and strengthened by increasing the number of provinces, enhancing the power of the local councils, and involving the citizens in running their own affairs.

Paqraduni disclosed that the Christian plan provides for the establishment of several new institutions, including a socioeconomic council; a higher council that will try the president, the prime minister, and the speaker; and a constitutional court.

Mufti Leaves for Talks With French Foreign Minister

NC311150 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] His Eminence Shaykh Hasan Khalid, the mufti of the Republic, left Beirut for Paris at 1230 today. He is scheduled to meet with the French foreign minister on Monday.

Amal Delegation Leaves for Damascus 31 May

NC311649 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Amal Politburo members Dr Muhammad Baydun and attorney Haytham Jum'ah left for Damascus today for talks with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and other officials on current developments in Lebanon.

Delegation Returns, Briefs Birri

NC311842 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Amal Politburo members Dr Muhammad Baydun and Attorney Haytham Jum'ah returned from Damascus this evening. They immediately met with Minister Nabih Birri and briefed him on the outcome of their meetings and exchanges in Damascus.

Palestinian, Amal Battles Continue in Camps

Sporadic Clashes Continue

NC301825 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Sporadic clashes involving the use of machine guns and rockets have going on in the areas of the Burj al-Barajinah, Sabra, and Shatila camps since 1800 today. According to Sources in the Fifth Branch of the Amal Movement Central Office, Palestinian gunmen made two attempts to infiltrate the Al-Namsawiyah combat line in Shatila camp and Zayn al-Din combat line in Burj al-Barajinah at 1530. The Amal Movement fighters confronted them, inflicting heavy losses on the infiltrators. The same sources say that Palestinian gunmen took control of the inter-party strike force positions in the (?Al-Dawsah) combat line in Shatila this afternoon. Intermittent clashes are still taking place.

Fighting 'More Intense'

NC302040 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] The fighting in the Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila camps grew more intense at around 2230, and rockets, artillery, and machine guns are being used. Meanwhile, sniper fire is being exchanged across Beirut's demarcation line.

'Fierce' Fighting Reported

NC310440 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0300 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] According to security sources, fierce fighting is currently raging along the Galerie Sim'an and Al-Matahin combat lines. Various types of weapons are being used. Mortar shells are landing on nearby areas and there is tension on the Ra's al-Nab'-Sodeco line. Clashes are also raging on the periphery of the Burj al-Barajinah camp, while heavy fighting is still going on in the Shatila camp. Medium and light-caliber weapons are being used. Explosions are being heard throughout the capital.

Source Denies Government Role

NC310610 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 31 May 86

[Excerpt] The fighting in the camps grew more violent early today, particularly around the Burj al-Barajinah camp, where both Palestinian and Amal gunmen are engaged in storming operations. The ferocious fighting, which involves the use of all types of rockets and artillery, is considered the most violent in the 10 days of fighting. Artillery emplacements on the mountain and in the southern suburb are taking part in the bombardment. Meanwhile, sporadic clashes are going on in Sabra and Shatila. Commenting on accusations leveled by the Amal Movement against the regime to the effect that the latter is responsible for the escalation of the camp fighting in coordination with Palestinian leaders, a government source said that these accusations illustrate the critical situation that the head of the movement is facing now that the balance of forces has been upset. The source added that Minister Nabih Birri is leveling accusations to justify his predicament. The source emphasized that the regime has never been a party to this war which is part of the current struggle in West Beirut. The lax security, the source said, is designed to strike at the legitimate institutions which alone are capable of preserving security.

Amal Official Calls for Mobilization

NC310822 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] 'Aql Hamiyah, the official in charge of the Amal Movement's military affairs, has stated the following: We no longer can keep silent over the excesses and threats made by those hiding inside the Palestinian camps. Our legitimate duty makes it incumbent upon us to defend our people wherever they may be. Therefore, we give warning to all agents and Zionist lackeys inside our country who are distracting our attention from our liberation objective after they failed in theirs. We appeal to our kinfolk in Al-Biqa', our tribes in the Hirmil, and the resistance heroes in Jabal 'Amil to realize the magnitude of the plot and to be prepared to give an eloquent lesson to the well-known traitorous trio linked to Camp David. We pledge to the martyrs and the oppressed that we will remain loyal to their pure blood and that we will avenge their pure souls.

Amal Admits Losses

NC310910 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0845 GMT 31 may 86

[Text] Violent clashes between Amal and Palestinian gunmen have been going on along the western line in the Sabra camp since 1100. Palestinian sources indicate that Palestinian gunmen are attempting to advance along the Abu Salih and Al-Dukhi lines, where fierce fighting is currently taking place. The Amal Movement has acknowledged that its positions in the Al-'Amiliyah and Austrian Embassy areas have fallen to the Palestinians. It added, however, that it had regained two positions on the Al-'Annan Street at 1000.

Amal Checking Palestinians Advance

NC311106 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 31 May 86

[Excerpt] At around 1300 today, violent clashes resumed around the Palestinian camps in Beirut, where strong explosions were heard. As a result, the road extending from the Kuwaiti Embassy to the airport traffic circle was cut. A section of the Harat Hurayk road leading to Al-Ruways and Bi'r al-'Abid was also cut because of heavy sniper fire coming from inside the Burj al-Barajinah camp. We have learned that the Palestinians are making attempts to advance on all the combat lines of the Shatila camp. The Amal Movement is checking these attempts, using all kinds of weapons.

Amal Statement on Camps Fighting

NC311148 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 31 May 86

[Statement by fifth section of the Amal Movement military bureau on 31 May]

[Text] For the 10th day running, gunmen in the Burj al-Barajinah camp have been carrying out attacks against our people in the southern suburb. Because the successive agreements and intensive contacts to stop the fighting had been aborted by the camp's reckless leaders, who tried to transfer the fighting to the Shatila camp, the Amal Movement kept trying to achieve a comprehensive cease-fire in accordance with its leaders' policy. The movement has done its utmost to control its members who have been provided with clear-cut instructions that they should confine themselves to self-defense and to prevent the Palestinian from spreading outside the camp.

During the past days, the Palestinian gunmen have carried out attacks against various areas. They attacked the airport road sometimes, and attacked residential areas around the camp at others. They often tried to occupy the Al-'amiliyah vocational college and to storm the Harat Hurayk secondary school and the Al-Rasul al-A'zam mosque. These areas are far from the combat lines. When their attempts failed, they resorted to sneak tactics. They exploited the cease-fire agreements to go out unnoticed and blend in with the civilians to take up positions in high-rise buildings and direct sniper fire on residential areas around the camp. When the attacks escalated against our people, particularly when well over 100 people were wounded due to sniper fire and dozens of others were killed and scores of houses were burned, the movement decided to give a decisive response to these attacks this morning. The movement will be lying in wait for whoever tries to play havoc with the security of the southern suburb and that of the citizens, particularly for those who dream of returning to Beirut after having turned the Palestinian people into a new sectarian party in Lebanon to fight in the camps in defense of political objectives well known to everyone.

Amal Warns Against Mountain Shelling

NC311332 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Amal Movement sources say that the movement has addressed a warning to all parties against Palestinian shelling from the mountain. The Amal Movement declares that this time it will respond violently to any bombardment, now that reports indicate that there are Palestinian reinforcements in the mountain. According to the Amal Movement military bureau's fifth section, Palestinian gunmen made several attempts to advance on all the combat lines of the Shatila camp at 1330 today. In the meantime, huge military concentrations can be seen in Burj al-Barajinah. It is believed that they are preparing for a counterattack to regain some positions. Military bureau sources say that guarded calm has prevailed along the combat lines in Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila camps this afternoon except for sporadic bursts of light gunfire and RPG's.

PSP Forces Warn Against Shelling Mountain

NC011523 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] A spokesman for the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] this afternoon warned that any shelling that reaches the mountain will be returned in kind. The spokesman revealed that the party's military groups left West Beirut last night for the mountain.

Birri: Amal Will Not Storm Camps

NC311646 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Attorney Nabih Birri, Amal Movement leader, today said: Storming the Palestinian camps is out of the question for the Amal Movement because we have brothers there who are not fighting. During a meeting with a delegation of the Arab Correspondents Association in Lebanon, Birri added: I am paying the toll of geography and the price of fighting Israel. Our problem is that we have only decided to resist, whereas they decided to make us pay for that.

Birri said: We are ready for a cease-fire and the return of all armed men to their positions. We have no conditions but we want to negotiate with one of Yasir 'Arafat's followers. I have said this to all nationalist parties and members of the Palestine National Salvation Front members in Beirut and Damascus. Minister Birri further said: I am not satisfied with the efforts of the nationalist allies because they do not face up to the magnitude of the conspiracy being carried out against us. Describing the camps war as the second chapter of the plot, Minister Birri said: We have contacted our Algerian and Iranian brothers to mediate in checking the onslaught against us from the camps. Today we sent a delegation from the Amal Movement to Damascus to help establish a cease-fire. Minister Birri described the war along the combat lines as futile and added: We have no interest in it.

Amal Regains All Positions

NC311816 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Tension still prevails in the areas of the Burj al-Barajinah, Sabra, and Shatila camps, where sporadic clashes are continuing and the residential areas around these camps still are subjected to sniper fire and intensive bursts by machine guns. At approximately 1945 the Burj al-Barajinah camp came under artillery fire from an unidentified source. The Bi'r al-'Abd quarter received a similar shelling. Amal Movement sources said that the Amal fighters have confronted several attempts by Palestinian gunmen to infiltrate a number of the Shatila combat lines. They also managed to regain all positions around the Burj al-Barajinah camp.

Camps War Claims 19 Dead, 95 Wounded

NC311828 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1815 GMT 31 May 86

[Excerpt] Clashes are continuing in an intermittent manner in Burj al-Barajinah camp with tanks and mortars being used. There have been 19 persons reported killed, and 95 others wounded. The Palestinian National Salvation Front asserted this evening that it will not shell the southern suburb or any other national area.

Cease-Fire Reached, Clashes Abate

NC312035 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Clashes abated in the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps following a cease-fire agreement that was reached at 2100 today during a meeting held at the Syrian observers' center in Hotel Beau Rivage. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Amal Movement, the Palestinian National Salvation Front, and the Syrian observers. Our correspondent has reported that a fire broke out this evening in the Al-'Amiliyah Vocational College, damaging all the building's contents.

Gunmen Disregard Cease-Fire

NC312130 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2115 GMT 31 May 86

[Excerpt] Gunmen in the camps did not observe the cease-fire that was announced at 2100. Clashes continued intermittently in Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila camps. Another cease-fire was announced at 2400.

Amal Gunman Killed in Barbur Clash

NC010551 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0445 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] According to security report from West Beirut, an Amal gunman was killed and others were wounded during a clash on Barbur Street at dawn. It should be recalled that the house of Minister Nabih Birri on that street has been subjected to shelling.

Intermittent Fighting Continues

NC010614 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The camps war, entering its 11th day today, is at the forefront of political and security events in Lebanon. This war, which has begun to have repercussions outside Lebanon, has paralyzed all political activity to deal with the existing local situation, particularly the deteriorated economic situation. Intermittent clashes are continuing in and around the camps. All the cease-fire agreements have been useless in stopping the fighting. Informed sources believe that this war must be dealt with from the political angle, because despite all efforts and contacts it has not been possible to end it. Informed sources affirm that what is happening is due to regional factors. Therefore, the camps war should be dealt with on the political and regional levels. The sources explained that an end to the fighting can only be achieved through contacts between Beirut and Damascus. At any rate, the camps war is continuing, although its intensity has lessened. Sporadic explosions and machine gun fire continued to be heard until this morning. The clashes began to die down at 0200 today following a cease-fire agreement declared at 2100 yesterday.

Sides Exchange Kidnappees

NC010720 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] The Amal and the Lebanese Forces exchanged a number of kidnapped people at the racetrack last night. The Lebanese Forces released Subhi Mantash while the Amal Movement released Marun al-Asmar, Tony Sadiq, and George Jallad.

1 Jun Amal Report on Fighting

NC010726 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0600 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Report by the fifth section of the Amal Movement's political bureau issued on 1 June]

[Text] Although a cease-fire in the camps war was reached last night through the mediation of the Algerian and Iranian embassies, the gunmen in the camps again exploded the security situation and shelled several neighborhoods in Beirut's southern suburb with 81-mm cannon at dawn today. Meanwhile, mortars of various calibers fell in Al-Awza'i, Suq al-Rawshah, the Tunisian Embassy perimeter, and the sports city. Contacts to stop the clashes were fruitless. The shelling continued until 0800 today. Shellfire was also coming from several areas in the eastern sector and sometimes from unidentifiable areas. The situation now is as follows: Sniper and RPG-7 fire is continuing around the Burj al-Barajinah camp. Regarding the Shatila camp, the residential areas around it are still coming under flat trajectory shellfire and bursts of machine gun fire from small- and medium-caliber weapons.

Cease-fire Reached in Camps

NC011322 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Excerpt] According to the latest security reports on the camps war, a state of calm has been prevailing in Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila camps since 1530. The security committee made intensive efforts to reach a cease-fire agreement, and it managed to do so at 1520. The cease-fire agreement was preceded by shelling involving the use of 60-mm and 81-mm mortars around Burj al-Barajinah camp and the airport road, coming from the camp. This shelling wounded 28 civilians who were moved to hospitals in the suburb and Beirut.

'Violent' Fighting Resumes

NC011611 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The security situation around the Burj al-Barajinah camp exploded at 1820 following a Palestinian attempt to advance toward Amal positions. It has been reported that the fighting grew more violent by 1830. Rockets and artillery are being used in the fighting.

Fighting Abates in Southern Suburb

NC011728 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The situation in the southern suburb calmed down after sporadic firing of a number of artillery shells and rockets. The situation started to abate at 1520 today, after Algerian mediation achieved a cease-fire agreement between the two warring parties. Accoridng to internal security sources, 5 persons were killed in today's clashes and 35 others were wounded and moved to hospitals in the suburb and Beirut.

Amal Ready To Regain Lost Positions

NC011841 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1815 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Fighting involving various types of rockets, machine guns, and mortars has been going on along the combat lines in 'Aytat, Suq al-Gharb, Al-Qammatiyah, and Dahr al-Wahsh since 2030. A soldier has been wounded by sniper fire. Meanwhile, sources in West Beirut expect a further deterioration of the situation along the lines of Burj al-Barajinah, Shatila, and the Austrian Embassy within the next few hours. The sources said that Amal gunmen supported by the 6th Brigade are now ready to deploy along these lines and, specifically, along the French Embassy line, in a bid to regain the positions they lost to the Palestinians. The sources added that the Amal Movement received 13 trucks filled with ammunition, which were escorted by members of the Syrian Ba'th organization.

The Amal-Palestinian fighting around the Shatila camp became violent at 2030. Meanwhile, the intensity of the clashes around the Burj al-Barajinah camp has subsided. Our correspondent has learned that a ranking Syrian official will arrive in Beirut within the next 24 hours. The Syrian official will hold a series of meetings in an attempt to bring a halt to the camps fighting. Damascus this afternoon invited officials of the Amal Movement and the Palestinian National Salvation Front to visit Damascus in the wake of the cease-fire agreement reached at 1530 today.

Fighting Reported in Shatila, S. Suburb

NC011925 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Fierce fighting raged in the Shatila camp as of 2000, while sporadic shelling is taking place around the southern suburb despite a cease-fire that was reached this afternoon. According to internal security sources, today's clashes killed 6 and wounded 59 in the 14th day of fighting. Casualties now number 55 persons killed and 348 wounded. Clashes have also ensued between two unidentified organizations in Al-Maqasid and Al-Sabil areas in the Al-Tariq al-Jadidah as of 2100.

Fighting Extends Into More Areas

NC012040 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Fierce fighting involving various types of machine guns and rockets has been raging between Amal gunmen and others belonging to Shakir al-Barjawi's 6 February Movement in Al-Tariq al-Jadidha, Corniche al-Mazra'ah, and Qasqas since 2130. We have just been informed that similar clashes are taking place in the 'A'ishah Bakkar area and Jall al-Bahr in which socialist members are participating. Meanwhile, Amal-Palestinian fighting is continuing along the Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila lines. Rockets, mortars, and machine guns are being used. According to security reports, the Palestinians manged to gain control of Hayy Farhat in Shatila. This area is of strategic importance because it constitutes a link between Shatila and the other Palestinian positions.

Two Crossings Closed

NC020858 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The Al-Masalih-Qasqas crossing point was closed shortly after 1000 today when two members of the 6th Brigade were wounded. The Franciscan crossing point was shut down at 1015 after a person was injured near the hippodrome. In the meantime, a guarded calm broken by intermittent machine gun fire prevails along the combat lines in the capital, the Southern Suburb, and mountain area. The atmosphere in and around the Palestinian camps is tense, and explosions can be heard from time to time.

SSNP Official Escapes Assassination Attempt

NC010656 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Dawud Baz, chairman of the higher council of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP], and his family have escaped an assassination attempt. Unidentified gunmen fired a rocket and directed automatic weapons' fire at his house in Ra's Bayrut, near the Commerce Ministry building, at 0200 today. The gunmen escaped in a vehicle without a number plate. Security and party sources told the Voice of Lebanon this morning that the house sustained serious damage, but none of the residents were harmed.

Junblatt Reacts to Armenian Killings, Amal Warning

NC011314 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Political, security, and economic conditions, their various forms and effects, were the subject of discussion at a number of meetings today. In this context, Walid Junblatt, Progressive Socialist Party leader, today received a delegation from the Ra's Beirut unified front and another delegation from the national grouping of the city of Beirut, comprising its leader, Hajj 'Abd al-Rahman 'Aytani, Dr Munir Khuri, Hilmi al-Ma'luf, and Yasin Mazbudi. They discussed security and social and social conditions in Beirut.

Junblatt also received a delegation of Armenian parties and talked about current security and political issues. Following these meetings, Walid Junblatt said: I reiterate my condemnation of what has happened to the Armenian community in West Beirut. I regard this as a discriminatory scheme designed to deplete the economic, scientific, and vocational potential of Beirut, thereby destroying the last remaining traces of civilization in national Beirut. This prompts us to ask: To whose benefit does all this happen? Does it really serve the interests of the nationalists or the national cause in general?

Walid Junblatt added: Therefore, I again call for a new security plan in which all the nationalist functionaries in Beirut, the internal security forces, and the army can participate. We must save what remains of our institutions, such as the university hospital, the American University of Beirut, and other institutions, as well as the embassies, and to protect the silent majority which suffers more than ever from the barbaric actions against it. Junblatt continued: I also repeat that it is our duty, and the duty of all nationalists, to safeguard Beirut. The destruction and humiliation of Beirut will benefit no one. Instead, it will adversely affect all. We offer this service to the Phalangists and the Lebanese regime free of charge.

Junblatt added: By the way, newspapers published today a statement by our comrades of the Amal Movement about the Palestinian concentrations in and shelling from the mountain. We appeal to our Amal friends and comrades to verify their information beforehand, so that we may keep our alliance. We reiterate that we are not in need of this warning, because no shelling would come from the mountain. There are no Palestinian concentrations on the mountain, except for the struggling groups of the Palestinian National Salvation Front, our comrades, who share with us the same trench against the isolationist factional army.

ASL Soldier Killed by Land Mine in Jazzin

JN301035 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic
1000 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] In the Jazzin area, a land mine exploded under the vehicle of army of southern Lebanon Sargeant Major Nabil Yusuf this morning, resulting in his matyrdom. A mass will be held for the peace of his soul in Jazzin at 1700 today.

'Nationalist' Group Declares 'Open War' on Shi'ites

NC020939 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0845 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Rockets and machine guns are being used in the continuing clashes between Amal and the Palestinians around the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps. The road leading to the airport is coming under machine gun fire, which has made it unsafe. A spokesman for the Nationalist Beirut Organization [Munazzamat Bayrut al-Wataniayh] has announced that his group has decided to declare open war on what it called the gangs of the deprived ['isabat al-mahrumin][Shi'ite groups], which have desecrated Beirut. In a telephone call to Radio Free Lebanon, an anonymous individual warned the public to stay away from the centers used by these gangs. He declared that his organization will strike firmly and simultaneously at these dens.

Israeli Warplanes Overfly Beirut, Mountain

NC010930 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Israeli warplanes broke the sound barrier over Beirut and the mountain at 1156 today. During their sorties, the warplanes reached the northern areas.

Israelis Shell Southern Villages

NC020845 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The villages of Jarju' and Kafr Rumman are coming under heavy sniper fire from positions facing them, which are held by agent Lahd's troops. The Israeli occupation forces and agent Lahd's militiamen in Tallat 'Ali al-Tahir shelled Kafr Tibnit at 0300 today. An entire family was hit, and two of its members, Hasan Kamil Hayik and Nisrin Kamil Hayik, were killed. A number of homes suffered serious damage, and several cars were destroyed. The occupation troops fired a series of phosphorous shells at Qabrihah Township and at the area around frun at dawn today damaging several houses.

The popular market in Al-Nabatiyah closed down today as a precaution against any sudden shelling by agent Lahd's militiamen. A resistance group intercepted an enemy patrol near the approach to Kafr Tibnit at daybreak. A 30-minute clash ensued, and several casualties were inflicted on the patrol. This prompted the enemy to set off explosive charges and to shower the surrounding valleys with phosporous shells.

Press Comments on Shultz' Tour, U.S. 'Threats'

JN010808 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Press review]

[Text] Brothers, the newspaper *AL-BA'TH* reveals that there will be new shuttle tours of the region by U.S. politicians aimed at fanning the fire to kindle anew around the entire Arab region. *AL-BA'TH* says: U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will arrive in our region during the first half of this month. Although no details about the visit's aims have yet been officially released, some U.S. papers pointed out last week that the visit will be dealing with urgent issues including activating the peace process and the issue of terrorism. Some reports said that Shultz is coming to the region carrying new proposals for the Middle East. Other reports said that Shultz' visit comes to complement British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit to occupied Palestine which, apparently, was aimed at preparing a substitute for the Palestinian people's representatives from the West Bank and Gaza.

AL-BA'TH adds: It is useful to recall the rabid U.S.-Zionist campaign which was launched against Syria and all the Arabs in preparation for an aggressive action. it is not farfetched, therefore, that this visit by Shultz is aimed at putting the final touches to the military action that Washington and Tel Aviv have been, and still are, threatening to carry out against Syria. We in Syria are fully aware of what the U.S. Administration and Israel are preparing for, not only against Syria, but against all the Arabs. Hence, there has been the Syrian Arab movement toward the Arabs' faithful friend, the Soviet Union, which is extending every support to serve the Aab struggle. The visit of our Comrade Khaddam-led delegation to Moscow and the talks he held with the Soviet leaders were of extreme importance. These talks dealt with the situation in the region and focused on the provocative acts of Washington and Tel Aviv, which essentially were aimed at exploding matters.

The newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* says: Despite the world public opinion's condemnation of the U.S. threats to commit aggression against Syria, Washington continues the campaign of hostility and calumnies and continues its preparations for implementing a new aggressive scheme. The evidence of this is Weinberger's request that NATO states provide NATO guarantees facilitating the movement of U.S. forces to carry out an aggression against the Arabs. This request should be considered seriously. Arab preparations should be intensified to confront the aggressive U.S. arrogance. The world public opinion and the forces of liberation and progress in the world should be mobilized to assume their active role in checking the forces of aggression and preventing them tampering in the region's security and the world security and peace.

The newspaper *TISHRIN* affirms that it is not difficult to know who was against the idea of an international conference, and consequently against peace in the region. The Reagan administration has always stood alongside Israel and encouraged its aggression, and adopted its anti-peace stands. Moreover, the Reagan administration went further in using Israel's method when it committed an aggressiona gainst Libya and launched threats against Syria. However, the U.S.-Israeli threats will not prevent Syria from continuing to exert sincere efforts to establish peace. These threats will not intimidate us or make us retreat from our stands and principles and yield to the U.S.-Israeli liquidatory schemes which the Reagan administration is trying to market in the Middle East. Syria will continue to call for peace and to place all before their big responsibilities. At the same time, Syria will continue to reinforce itself in order to resist any danger and to repulse any aggression.

Damascus Praises Results of Khaddam's USSR Visit

JN311349 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 31 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam returned to Damascus from Moscow at the end of the week following a visit to the USSR during which he held talks with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, and Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on world affairs and the critical, tense situation in the Mediterranean and Middle East. These talks were held within the framework of the traditional exchange of visits on the highest level between the Syrian and Soviet leaderships and in implementation of the provisions of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The results of these talks, as affirmed by the relevant statements issued in Moscow and Damascus, were successful, useful, and significant in view of the current circumstances in the Middle East and its crises. These results confirmed the depth of Syrian-Soviet friendship based on mutual respect, principled stands, and joint interest in defending peace and the peoples' freedom and progress. They also emphasized that the friendship treaty is not mere ink on paper, but an important document for the two countries and international relations — a document that is full of life and capable of meeting the needs of close bilateral cooperation and the requisites of the joint desire for consultation, coordination, and joint action in all that serves the joint aspirations and joint struggle against aggression and the schemes of both imperialists and racists that are hostile to peace and peoples' rights.

The statements issued in Moscow on the results of the visit, including the statement by the CPSU Politburo on the talks between the Syrian delegation and the Soviet leadership, reaffirmed the Soviet Union's principled stand in support of Syria's struggle for peace, freedom, progress, and resistance of imperialist and Zionist plans of aggression, expansion, and hegemony. They also reaffirmed the Soviet Union's determination to continue to extend aid to Syria in various fields, including support for Syrian defensive capabilities.

Some hotheads in Washington and Tel Aviv should carefully read the Syrian and Soviet statements on the visit and its results and understand their meaning and dimensions in order to approach reality, make a realistic evaluation of the situation and its components, return to their senses, and stop playing with fire and attempting to obtain from Syria what is unobtainable. Syria, which has established strong relations with the Soviet Union based on strategic considerations and a national and pan-Arab interest, as well as an awareness of the nature of the conflicting forces in the international arena and these forces' stands toward pan-Arab causes, finds in past developments a confirmation of the soundness of its option, the correctness of its policy, and the importance of Arab-Soviet relations.

Syria does not threaten anyone, but at the same time it accepts no threat from anyone. It does not fear intimidation, retreat before saber-rattling, bow in front of economic pressures, or shake under psychological warfare. It will not relinquish its right and that of its nation to defend itself with all available means and capabilities, to struggle for the liberation of the occupied Arab territory and for the restoration of the usurped Arab rights, and to work for a just and comprehensive peace based on the UN Charter and resolutions. For the sake of this just peace, Syria is ready to cooperation with the United Nations and with every serious effort, but it will certainly not yield to blackmail and threats or surrender in front of Israel and the United States.

Cites USSR Politburo Support

JN310535 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has affirmed USSR support for Syria in facing the imperialist and Zionist campaigns of pressure and threats. TASS said that during its ordinary meeting last night, the Politburo had a briefing on the results of the Soviet leadership's talks with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. The Politburo stressed endeavors by both sides to promote mutual cooperation.

Al-Shar' Confers With UN's Marrack Goulding

JN311255 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received in Damascus this afternoon Marrack Goulding, UN under secretary general for special political affairs, and Jean-Claude Aime, Goulding's assistant. During the meeting, talks dealt with the situation in southern Lebanon and the need for withdrawing Israeli forces from all Lebanese territory, as well as the need for implementing UN Security Council resolutions in this regard. Talks also dealt with the UNIFIL role in southern Lebanon and the implementation of [UN Security Council] Resolution 425.

Khaddam Receives Goulding

JN011149 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Marrack Goulding, UN under secretary general for political affairs, and Jean Claude Aime, Goulding's assistant, at 1000 today. The talks revolved around the situation in the region.

Syria Asks Abu Nidal To Move Office to Libya

NC301620 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1605 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] The magazine *AL-MASIRAH* reports in its issue to be published tomorrow that Syria last week asked Palestinian terrorist Abu Nidal to move his office from Damascus to Libya. It has been noted that the leaflet issued by Abu Nidal has been published in Tripoli rather than Damascus since 1 May.

Cabinet Approves New Attorney General Appointment

TA011040 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] The Cabinet has approved the appointment of Judge Yosef Harish to replace Yitzhaq Zamir as attorney general. Zamir handed in his resignation in February, but has remained in the post until a replacement could be found. Justice Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i has emphasized that he is not dismissing Zamir, but he does want his term of office to be clearly defined. Harish will reportedly take over the job in 3 days' time. Jack Katzenell reports from the Prime Minister's Office:

[Begin relay] The Cabinet secretary stressed that there is no connection between the replacement of Professor Zamir and the current case of the secret service. In fact, the prime minister recalled at the Cabinet meeting that Professor Zamir asked in February to step down and recently renewed his request. The prime minister expressed appreciation of the courage and independence shown by Professor Zamir and his work over the past 7 years. The minister of communications, Amnon Rubinstein, expressed regret that the Cabinet had not come out unanimously in support of Professor Zamir in the face of what Prof Rubinstein called unbridled attacks from the Knesset in a situation in which Professor Zamir was not in a position to defend himself. However, Professor Rubinstein, himself a jurist, said Judge Yosef Harish is an eminent jurist, and he has no doubt that he will continue the tradition of independence of the attorney general, and there was no question of a yes-man being appointed in place of Prof Zamir.

Now, with regard to the affair of the secret service itself, the prime minister reported to the Cabinet on this, but no other minister spoke on the issue, and it was agreed that nobody would give interviews, except for the Cabinet secretary. The question of appointing a judicial commission instead of a police inquiry was not brought up at this morning's Cabinet meeting. In other words, in a technical sense, the matter still lies with the inspector general of police.

On other issues, the Cabinet approved the trip of Minister Without Portfolio Prof Moshe Arens, to South Africa. However, he will not have any meetings with the South African defense minister or with other South African Cabinet ministers, as was reported in the press. He will meet with the South African Jewish community, and the Cabinet was agreed on this. There was no question of its harming Israel's image abroad.

The Cabinet secretary was asked if anyone brought up the question of the Pollard affair, and the reports in the United States that an Israeli brigadier from the Air Force is also involved in it, and that there was a much wider Israeli involvement than has been said at present. The Cabinet secretary replied that the matter was not brought up, and the government's response to this was given yesterday. [end relay]

New Attorney General Comments

TA011936 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1730 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Interview with incoming attorney general, Yosef Harish, by Avraham Barzilay at Harish's office today — videotaped]

[Text] [Barzilay] Your Honor, Judge Harish, what is your position in the argument between the government and the attorney general about the Shin Bet director affair?

[Harish] The argument is definitely legitimate. However, I think it should have remained secret rather than get out and become public. The time has come to pull in the reins and place the argument in the framework and parameters that befit a pointed and appropriate debate about such fundamental issues.

[Barzilay] Your Honor, may I imply from what you are saying that you favor an investigation by some secret forum, by a commission of inquiry whose deliberations are confidential?

[Harish] Definitely yes, but not necessarily by a commission of inquiry. My unequivocal answer refers only to the confidentiality that is imperative in such a matter.

[Barzilay] But you think the affair should be investigated?

[Harish] I think so. The Bible says: Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Ashqelon lest the daughters of the Philistines rejoice. I think this applies even more these days when the fear is not just that some daughters of the Philistines might rejoice, but that the security issues might be used by evildoers to torment our soldiers and our prisoners.

[Barzilay] Your Honor, you are entering an office concerning which there is a big argument. Is the authority the State of Israel gives the attorney general not too broad? What is your position on this dilemma?

[Harish] I do not think it is too broad. I think there should be no limits to the jurisdiction of the law. The attorney general is not awarded authority for its own sake or because he is avid for authority; the authority is bestowed upon him in order to enable him to enforce the law in all the sense of this word. Therefore, on this matter the attitude should not be do not add to it, but do not decrease it. The authority should not be curtailed, not even by the slightest bit.

Justice Minister Comments

TA011345 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] The justice minister says there is no connection between the Shin Bet affair and the Cabinet's decision today to appoint a new attorney general. According to Minister Moda'i, he has been dealing with the appointment of a new attorney general for some weeks but the latest rush began on Friday because he had promised — although not specifically — to submit a candidate to the Cabinet today.

According to the justice minister, he does not know what the position of the new attorney general, Yosef Harish, is regarding the right way to investigate the Shin Bet affair. If Harish proposes to launch a police investigation, as Attorney General Zamir had suggested, Minister Moda'i will try to persuade him that this is not the right way of dealing with it. The justice minister promised that there is no intention of avoiding clarifying the facts pertaining to this affair and noted that the dispute revolves around the means to be used.

Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports that in the news conference he held, Yitzhaq Moda'i also said that he does not plan to use the change in attorneys general to curtail the latter's authority. However, he believes the attorney general's tenure should be defined.

Our correspondent also reports that Attorney General Yitzhaq Zamir learned only this morning that he would terminate his job this week. The new attorney general, District Justice Yosef Harish, also heard about his appointment only this morning. He will assume office in 3 days.

Peres Favors, Shamir Objects to Inquiry

TA011924 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1730 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] The political aspects of the Shin Bet director affair have been evolving faster than had been expected. Despite the fact that a new attorney general has been appointed and despite the fact that Likud officials believe the affair will not be submitted to a thorough legal investigation, various questions and queries were today voiced for the first time out loud both in the Likud and the Alignment about the involvement of the political level in the affair. Several ministers firmly insisted on receiving answers to two questions: Did Yitzhaq Shamir, who was the prime minister at the time when the terrorists took over the No 300 bus, know about the killing and the cover-up? Did he hand all the information in his possession over to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres after the elections? Our political correspondent Yig'al Goren reports from the studio:

Minister Ari'el Sharon demands from Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir to come out in public and announce out loud that the actions attributed to the Shin Bet were perpetrated with their knowledge and that such actions were and still are vital to the Shin Bet's operation and have always been approved by all Israeli prime ministers, since the days of Ben-Gurion to this day.

This position is unacceptable to many ministers. Former Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin believes that Minister Sharon's demand is wrong and that there should be no generalizations. Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has so far not replied to the central question: Did he authorize the Shin Bet director's cover-up to the commissions of inquiry, as has been repeatedly reported in the media in the last few days quoting Shin Bet sources?

Alignment ministers today demand to receive an unequivocal response to this query, but Mr Shamir continues to issue general statements and has not answered the question. At the same time, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is also being asked to clarify what exactly his predecessor, Yitzhaq Shamir, handed over to him when they exchanged posts at the Prime Minister's Office. Did he receive full or partial information or was he perhaps not briefed at all, as Mr Peres remarked on television last week?

Knowledgeable sources in Jerusalem this evening say that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres learned about the alleged false testimonies given during the investigation only when all the probes were completed and when the attorney general began dealing with the subject.

In any event, the prime minister fundamentally agrees that a commission of inquiry should be set up on the condition that the Shin Bet director is not suspended for the duration of the investigation. In contrast, Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir continues to object firmly to the establishment of a commission of inquiry. It is worth pointing out that, according to the law, a commission of inquiry is also authorized to question the political level and to issue recommendations on this issue as was the case with the Kahan commission.

Peres, Alignment Want Secret Inquiry

TA020422 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The prime minister convened Alignment ministers to discuss the Shin Bet director affair last night. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that Ministers Rabin, Bar-Lev, Shahal, and Rubinstein, as well as the director of the Shin Bet and his lawyer were in attendance. The intention is to avoid a police investigation and to proceed with a secret commission of inquiry. However, so far the decision of outgoing Attorney General Yitzhaq Zamir to open a police investigation still holds.

Shin Bet 'Cover-up' Detailed

TA011005 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 1 Jun 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by military commentator Ron Ben-Yishay]

[Text] Yitzhaq Shamir, then prime minister, permitted Shin Bet Director Avraham Shalom to hide his personal involvement, and the involvement of other Shin Bet men from commission inquiries, into the killing of the two terrorists who remained alive after the No 300 bus was stormed. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres was informed about it shortly after entering office, but he did not prevent the cover-up process, and even gave his backing post factum.

Shamir and Peres explained this as their desire to prevent possible damage to state security as a result of revealing details on the Shin Bet and its methods of operation in commissions of inquiry and in the trial which would have ensued on the basis of their recommendations. This has been told to *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* by well-qualified sources who are close to the Shin Bet and by very high level political sources.

According to the information obtained Shin Bet chief Avraham Shalom was at the spot before and after the storming of the bus, early on April 13, 1984. His deputy, Re'uven Hazaq, was also near him most of the time. However, at 0100 Hazaq left the spot with the approval of Avraham Shalom in order to catch a flight the same day.

The Shin Bet men were handed the two terrorists by Brigadier General (today Major General) Yitzhaq Mordekhay. The two were interrogated for a short time by Mordekhay after being taken off the bus — and they talked. Later Mordekhay handed them over to the Shin Bet people for further interrogation on the spot. The Shin Bet director was the top ranking Shin Bet official present when the Shin Bet received the terrorists from Brig Gen Mordekhay.

The terrorists died while in the hands of the Shin Bet men. It is not clear whether they died as a result of a direct order given by the Shin Bet director to his men, or during the interrogation — in his presence.

Following the public storm in Israel and abroad, then Defense Minister Moshe Arens, who did not know who killed the terrorists (at first he did not even know they were killed as prisoners), decided to set up a commission of inquiry headed by Major General (reserves) Me'ir Zore'a. This commission was supposed to find out who killed the terrorists and hand its conclusions to the defense minister.

At this point the Shin Bet director came to then Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and informed him about his desire and intention not to give the Zore'a Commission all the information regarding the involvement of the Shin Bet people in the killing of the terrorists. Avraham Shalom explained this by saying that if the Zore'a Commission placed the responsibility on him and his men, they would face a trial. In that eventuality they would have to appoint lawyers who would use every argument, including divulging the Shin Bet's methods of operation and hitherto secret cases from the Shin Bet's history in order to prove the innocence of their clients. Shalom warned that this publicity would seriously harm the Shin Bet's ability to function secretly and would result in Shin Bet men refusing to take risks in the future.

All these things took place during the months of April and May 1984. Prime Minister Shamir accepted Shalom's arguments and permitted him to act according to his proposal. The sources say that at that stage all the suspicious acts which the attorney general wants the government to investigate occurred. These suspicions include false testimony by Shin Bet men to the commission, hiding and forging documents, etc. All this was done at the order of the Shin Bet director and with the ministerial backing of then Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

In June 1984 the attorney general, on the basis of the Zore'a Commission recommendations, appointed the second inquiry commission headed by State Attorney Yona Blatman.

The Shin Bet's cover-up operation continued during the session of this commission as well. During its session the elections were held and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres took over from Shamir in September. According to Shamir's version he told Peres, when the latter entered office, about the permission he gave the Shin Bet director to withhold evidence from the commissions concerning the death of the terrorists. This meeting was private. Peres claims that Shamir hinted about it, but did not tell him this explicitly.

The sources say that the Shin Bet director also spoke with Peres, upon the latter's entering office or shortly thereafter, and told him briefly what happened and what was happening in the commissions of inquiry. The Shin Bet director now claims, in talks with his associates, that he told Peres, in private, the details of the affair. Peres claims, contrary to this, that the Shin Bet chief indeed told him "something," but not the whole story.

According to the version of a high level source who has close links to Peres, in their meeting the Shin Bet chief started to brief Peres about the affair. Peres, however, cut him short and said he did not want to hear anymore.

The cover-up continued with no interruptions until the Blatman Commission ended its work in August 1985. Its main conclusion was that it could not determine who killed the terrorists. It recommended to try Brig Gen Mordekhay, five Shin Bet men, and three police officers for violence and improper behavior. Brig Gen Mordekhay, who was tried by a top ranking officer, was acquitted; the Shin Bet men, who were tried by the Shin Bet's disciplinary court, were also acquitted. Following this the attorney general decided to drop the charges against the police officers.

Two months after this then deputy director of the Shin Bet, Re'uven Hazaq, came to Shin Bet Director Avraham Shalom and demanded his resignation because of his part in hiding the facts from the commissions. Hazaq, who coordinated his unusual move with two other high level Shin Bet men, Peleg Raday and Rafi Malka, informed his superior that he could not accept the extraordinary steps taken upon his order, and that for the Shin Bet's good he should resign quietly and thereby end the affair.

It is not clear whether Re'uven Hazaq, Peleg Raday, and Rafi Malka knew about the backing their chief received from above. In any case Avraham Shalom refused to resign. He reported about this demand to Prime Minister Peres, and used the occasion to describe to him the circumstances under which the cover-up took place.

Re'uven Hazaq decided not to accept his superior's refusal to resign, and asked to meet the prime minister. Peres received him, but immediately denied his accusations and rejected his demand to dismiss Avraham Shalom. Peres did not tell Hazaq that the Shin Bet director had the backing of the political echelon.

As a result of that meeting Hazaq and Raday asked to resign from service. Their requests were accepted. Rafi Malka was also sent home, where he is awaiting his next assignment.

Hazaq, however, did not give up, and went to the state comptroller and then to the attorney general. Professor Zamir, who did not know about the political echelon's involvement in the affair, investigated the facts and met the three high level Shin Bet men. Later he informed Prime Minister Peres of his intention to open an investigation against the Shin Bet director. Peres tried to convince him to avoid doing this, without mentioning the fact that the Shin Bet director had Shamir's approval for hiding the facts from the commission of inquiry, and that he himself, Peres, knew about it.

The attorney general was adamant. At a certain point Zamir met the Shin Bet director for a short meeting, but in it he was not informed of the political echelon's part, again. His demand to interrogate the Shin Bet men who were involved in hiding the facts was refused. From there onward we know the details.

It should be noted that at this stage the government cannot prevent an investigation, because the attorney general has already given the police commissioner a directive to launch an investigation. If the government fails to find another way which would be acceptable to Professor Zamir, the police commissioner would have to launch an investigation as soon as this week, after he returns from his vacation abroad this Tuesday.

This Thursday more legal proceedings are expected to take place, which might result in the suspension of the Shin Bet director, this even if the government refuses to suspend him.

Majority of Public Against Probe

TA301038 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 30 May 86 p 1

[Text] Most of the public (61 percent) is opposed to an inquiry against the Shin Bet director. A minority (26 percent) supports an inquiry, but only on condition that it be secret. Only 7 percent support a normal investigation. The majority (70 percent) believes that in cases such as this the government, rather than the attorney general, should make the decision. A larger majority (74 percent) believes that in case of a conflict between security interests and the law, the former should be given precedence.

These findings emerge from a public opinion poll conducted by the Dahaf Institute, under the direction of Dr Mina Tzemah, for *YEDI'OT AHARONOT*. The poll was conducted last Wednesday on a representative sample of 650 people throughout the country who were interviewed in person.

Question: On the basis of your knowledge of the Shin Bet directoraffair, do you think there should be an investigation against him or not?

Answer:
Yes — 7 percent
Only under conditions of secrecy — 26 percent
Under no circumstances — 61 percent
No opinion — 6 percent

Question: In such cases who should make the decision, the government or the attorney general?
Answer:
The government — 70 percent
The attorney general — 25 percent
No opinion — 5 percent

Question: When there is a conflict of interests between security considerations and legal considerations, what should be given precedence?
Answer:
Security — 74 percent
The law — 23 percent
No opinion — 3 percent

Reportage on New Charges Connected With Pollard Case

'Generated' by U.S. Justice Department

TA010455 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 1 Jun 86 p 1

[Report by Hirsh Goodman]

[Text] A senior Israeli source intimately acquainted with the Pollard affair said at the weekend that he was not aware that the ring had been wider than originally reported. Officially, Israeli authorities last night said that they had "no comment." They did not specifically deny the information contained in American reports on the involvement in the affair of an Israel Air Force officer. But, privately, the sources said that they were convinced that the leak in the American press had been generated by U.S. Justice Department officials frustrated by the State Department's and the Administration's desire to minimize the diplomatic fallout from revelations that may emerge during the trial.

Foreign Ministry Denies Reports

TA020915 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 2 Jun 86 p 2

[Report by Amnon Rabi, Hayim Raviya, New York correspondent Avi Gan'or and ITIM]

[Excerpts] The defense establishment is following with concern the recent developments regarding the Jonathan Pollard spy affair. This stems from the fact that the United States has conveyed to Israel its demand that the Israeli Air Force officer be tried. The United States suspects that this officer headed the Israeli spy ring with which Pollard worked. Defense establishment sources refuse to discuss the affair or to give the name of the officer.

Meanwhile, the Israeli Foreign Ministry yesterday denied reports which appeared in the U.S. press according to which Pollard was part of an extensive, well-organized, and rich Israeli spy ring that is active in the United States. According to the Foreign Ministry statement "these reports are totally false. The Pollard affair was an unacceptable deviation from Israel's clear policy to abstain from any espionage activity in the United States."

The Foreign Ministry statement said that the unit under which Pollard is said to have worked, the "Scientific Liaison Unit," has been disbanded. The statement adds that the purpose of the operation was to "obtain information regarding Israel's enemies and their terrorist activities."

The Foreign Ministry statement does not directly address the claims regarding the involvement of a top Air Force officer. One can infer from the statement that Israel might consider more arrests to be a violation of the U.S.-Israeli cooperation agreement on this affair: "The Israeli Government reiterates that based on the agreement of December 1985, there was and still is cooperation. The Israeli Government reiterates and emphasizes its commitments in this issue."

Reportage Concerning Go-Ahead of Lavi Project

U.S. Opposition Mounting

TA011955 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1730 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Opposition is mounting in the U.S. Administration to going ahead with the Lavi project. Over the weekend, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres received a message from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in which he expresses concern over the production costs of the Lavi and the impact of this project on U.S. aid to Israel in the future. A message in a similar vein was also sent by U.S. Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger to his Israeli counterpart, Yitzhaq Rabin. Our military correspondent Moshe Shlonski brings us the initial details:

Secretary Shultz has so far abstained from publicly objecting to the Lavi project. In contrast, Secretary of Defense Weinberger has on various occasions not concealed his opinion that the project is too big for Israel. In his message, the U.S. secretary of state writes to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres: We are concerned that the U.S. aid might not cover the high production costs of the Lavi project. Even if your calculations are only partly correct, Secretary Shultz writes, the Lavi project will eat up a large part of the U.S. aid to Israel. Israel has chosen a way that does not use U.S. aid properly, given the budgetary constrictions it poses. In his message, Secretary Shultz proposes to settle the differences between the two sides over the Lavi's production costs. U.S. military aid to Israel should not be expected to increase in the near future, and therefore, any attempt to extend the development period of the Lavi will ultimately increase its costs.

Sources in the defense establishment say there has been no change in the Cabinet's decision to go ahead with the Lavi project. Still U.S. pressure has been gathering momentum. It began with the report drawn up by the U.S. assistant under secretary of defense, Dr Dov Zackheim. This report states that the production costs of the Lavi will be 40 percent higher than the Israeli calculations. The pressure continued with the refusal to pay bills in Washington for the development of the Lavi and with the messages of Secretaries Weinberger and Shultz over the weekend.

Reports of Scrapping Project Denied

TA310420 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] The prestigious aviation newspaper *AEROSPACE DAILY* says Israel has decided to withdraw from the Lavi fighter plane project. Citing Israeli and U.S. sources, the newspaper claims that Israel is looking for an honorable way to pull out of the program after concluding that the Lavi's production is not worthwhile. The report cites two reasons for the Israeli decision: that the Lavi proved to be too expensive, and that Israel has been unsuccessful in interesting other countries in buying it.

The Voice of Israel's Washington correspondent reports Israel's ambassador in Washington, Me'ir Rosenne, has denied the story. Rosenne said the Government of Israel is obligated to continue with the Lavi project.

Rabin Says No Change in Plans

TA310920 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0805 GMT 31 May 86

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by program moderator Yosi 'Abadi on 31 May; place not given — recorded]

[Excerpt] ['Abadi] Recently we have been hearing strident voices from Washington concerning the U.S. assessment of the Lavi project. Do you think that we should consider these voices as a seasonal phenomenon which will accompany this project until the end, or do these latest remarks contain a special significance?

[Rabin] I think that within the close relationship between the U.S. Administration, the U.S. Congress, and Israel, we should relate to every question posed by the United States with utmost seriousness.

['Abadi] In their assessment, the cost of the project is way beyond what Israel predicted.

[Rabin] This is a different question. On this matter, approximately one year ago, for example, central figures in the U.S. Defense Department visited Israel, and before conducting a thorough examination, they told me that according to the assessment of one source in the U.S. Armed Forces, the development costs would amount to $10 billion, while another source in the Defense Department assessed it would cost $4.2 billion. Today they have come down to almost half: a little over $2.5 billion. That is, they have come very much closer to our evaluation than we have to their assessment. The dispute today is not over the cost of development; rather it is over the cost of production. The gap is great, and, in my opinion, our figures are closer to the real cost than their figures. In any event....

['Abadi, interrupting] And do you believe we will be able to convince them?

[Rabin] In any event, we will tell them that because the IDF's needs are many and varied, we are determining a ceiling of a certain sum, which will be allocated from the aid, in its existing amount, given to us for the Lavi, and we will not deviate from it. Incidentally, half of it will be produced in the United States, in U.S. industries, while the other half will be produced here in Israeli industries. In other words, from a U.S. viewpoint, as far as the spending of the aid is concerned, half of the Lavi's production plan will be implemented in the United States by U.S. workers, technologies, and industries.

['Abadi] Does that mean that there is nothing in the latest figures that will bring about a change in the plans for the Lavi?

[Rabin] As far as we are concerned, the Cabinet reached a decision, and again, accepted a resolution, to continue with the plan to develop and produce the Lavi.

Frayj on Reasons for Not Signing Memorandum

TA021405 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic 30 May 86 pp 1, 21

[Text] Bethlehem — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher met with eight Palestinian figures from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip at the British Consulate in Jerusalem's Shaykh Jarah Street during a dinner reception held 26 May.

Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj, one of the eight Palestinians invited to the meeting, refused to sign the memorandum. Since the meeting, as well as what preceded and followed it, has aroused an argument among residents' circles in the occupied territories, and since Ilyas Frayj was the only one who refused to sign the memorandum, *AL-NAHAR* has deemed it appropriate to shed more light on this issue in the course of the following interview with Bethlehem's mayor.

[Question] Who invited you to meet with Thatcher and which side specified and chose the names of the guests?

[Answer] The British consul general in Jerusalem.

[Question] What is the story concerning the memorandum which you refused to sign?

[Answer] Following the invitation to attend the meeting with Thatcher, I was surprised to be invited to a preliminary meeting at Jerusalem's Al-Watani Hotel which was to be held an hour prior to the scheduled meeting with Thatcher. I was more surprised when I found at this meeting, which was called preliminary, a large number of individuals, most of whom I did not recognize, attending in addition to the guests. Some of those present at the Al-Watani Hotel meeting requested that the British consul's invitation be refused. When the guests insisted on accepting the British invitation, I was surprised for the third time with the appearance of a memorandum that had been prepared two days previously and which all of us were asked to sign. When I read the memorandum I refused to sign it. I noticed that two others hesitated to sign, but they returned after a short, marginal consultation and signed the memorandum.

[Question] Why did you yourself not sign the memorandum?

[Answer] I did not sign it for several reasons. First, it had been prepared in advance. I did not take part in its formulation and was not consulted on its contents. Second, signing such a memorandum would have given the impression that we constituted an official delegation with a representative capacity, while the invitation had been made to us as individuals and in our personal capacity, because none of us possesses a representative capacity. Third, the memorandum contained more praise than necessary, which was unjustified, for Britain's role in dealing with the Palestinian problem. Moreover, the memorandum contained criticism for the positions of some other countries. I believe that the invitation made to us in our personal capacity to meet with Thatcher obliged us not to antagonize other countries either with blame or praise. Fourth, the memorandum ignored reference to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement which has been considered by the majority of Palestinians as the main pillar on which the peace efforts must go forward.

AL-QUDS: Thatcher's Remarks 'Slap' at Palestinians

TA301527 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 28 May 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Bye Bye Thatcher"]

[Text] British Prime Minister Maragaret Thatcher's visit to Israel ended yesterday. If her positions regarding the Palestinian problem were not clear before, her remarks at the press conference removed all ambiguities behind which certain people have tried to hide.

The visit ended with Thatcher's statement: The time has come to work and create substitutes for the PLO. She added that the PLO is still insisting on its refusal to recognize Israel and Security Council Resolution "242" and to renounce what she termed "terrorism."

These statements are tantamount to a new British slap at the Palestinian people, particularly at those personages who presented her with a memorandum the evening before yesterday, calling on her to recognize the PLO. We still remember the British slap last autumn when Margaret Thatcher's foreign secretary refused to meet the two Palestinian members of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation due to their rejection of the conditions put forward by Britain.

Of course these conditions are not British per se; they are the U.S. conditions set by Henry Kissinger more than 10 years ago. They are the same conditions referred to by Brzezinski, national security adviser to former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, when he said "Bye Bye PLO" after it had rejected them.

Yesterday Margaret Thatcher brought back to memory the U.S.-European positions which are biased toward Israel and which ultimately aim at treating the Palestinian problem from the premise that the Palestinians are a "colony" and not a people with legitimate national rights.

Thatcher did not stop at proposing to create substitutes for the PLO; she went beyond this by calling for a solution that would ensure the annexation of some of the occupied areas in a federal union, not even a confederal union, with Jordan. The intent of this is to disassociate security control of these areas from the civilian administration, an idea Shim'on Peres proposed a week ago [as published]. On our part, as sons of the Palestinian people who want to establish a comprehensive, just, and durable peace, we say "Bye Bye Thatcher," just as we have said to all those who have presented initiatives that did not ensure the minimum aspirations and yearnings of the Palestinian people. In addition to this we say: We have had enough slaps.

France Denies Negotiations on Sale of Nuclear Plant

TA311753 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] France says there is no truth to reports that negotiations with Israel on the possible sale of nuclear power plants have been suspended because of fears of an Arab boycott. The Voice of Israel's Paris correspondent quotes a source close to the French Foreign Ministry as saying that negotiations never got under way. The source added that Prime Minister Peres discussed Israel's energy problems during his visit to Paris last fall, but no specific emphasis was given to nuclear power plants.

Mubarak Reportedly Rejects Gaza Autonomy Plan

TA010425 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has rejected an Israeli proposal to institute autonomy for the Gaza Strip. The offer was made by Prime Minister Peres who said that Israel and Egypt could jointly supervise the self-rule plan. In his rejection Mubarak said that the problem of Gaza could not be dealt with separately but must be addressed together with that of the other territories Israel captured in 1967. Mubarak said he heard of the proposal from former Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa during his visit to Cairo.

Israeli Official in Gaza Reacts to Benvenisti Report

TA311120 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 31 May 86

[Excerpts] The Gaza Strip, which is almost never in the news, made headlines all over the world last week because of a scathing report published by Dr Meron Benvenisti's West Bank Data Project. It charged the Israeli authorities with neglect.

Colonel Freddy Zakh is deputy government coordinator for the territories. He concedes that in terms of wages, infant mortality, health care, and housing, the strip is way behind Israel. But he notes that there is only 2 percent unemployment in the Gaza Strip, infant mortality is dropping rapidly, new industrial parks are under construction and, since 1967, 60,000 refugees have been resettled outside the camps. That, Col Zakh says, puts Gaza way ahead of Arab countries like Jordan and Egypt, which controlled the Gaza Strip until the 1967 war.

He strongly denies that Israel is making money out of the Gaza Strip and says that direct and indirect taxes on the Gaza residents account for only two thirds of the budget of the Gaza Strip. The remainder, says Col Zakh, comes from the Israeli taxpayer because it is in Israel's interest for the strip to prosper.

[Begin recording] [Zakh] The improvement of the quality of life, the improvement of services, has an indirect contribution to the security also, because when somebody has something to lose he thinks twice before he does something against our security.

[Correspondent Jerry Cheslow] Colonel Zakh, one of the claims of the residents of Gaza is that one third of the Gaza Strip has been declared state land and that it is being used to establish Jewish settlements, and that this is the area into which Gaza and the refugee camps would someday expand were it not for the Jewish settlements.

[Zakh] State land is not only for the exclusive use for the Israeli settlements. We used state land to resettle refugees outside the refugee camps and, as I mentioned, 10,000 families were settled outside the refugee camps. I would like to add that we gave also state land to industries, to municipality projects, and we will continue with these things. [end recording]

Rabin on Terrorism, Syrian Presence in Lebanon

TA011839 Jerusalem Television Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Interview in Hebrew with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by Dan Raviv; date, place not given — videotaped]

[Text] [Raviv] Mr Minister, the anniversary of the Peace for Galilee Operation will be marked this week. Can it be said today that Syria is imposing its authority and moves on Lebanon, with all this implies regarding terrorism and the creation of another battlefront against Israel in Lebanon?

[Rabin] First of all, I do not think that as far as Israel is concerned the problem in Lebanon was or is Syria. The main problem that led to the Cabinet decision to launch the Peace for Galilee Operation was that of terrorism rather than that of Syria. Also, today our main problem as far as Lebanon is concerned is that of terrorism. Lebanon itself poses a problem of terrorism to us and this determines our moves. If you ask me whether as a consequence of the war and other things there is a problem of an increasing Syrian influence over Lebanon, I will tell you that this is correct, that Syrian influence has increased. At the same time, we see that every foreign element that tries to become the dominant factor in Lebanon fails and Syria feels that it has sunk very deep in the Lebanese quagmire.

[Raviv] Does this not determine the moves made by Syria, such as its new deployment? This does have an impact on terrorism toward Israel.

[Rabin] I do not think this is the key factor in Israeli-Syrian or Syrian-Israeli relations or in the problem we have to deal with every day, that of fighting terrorism.

[Raviv] Sir, have you had any reports about a hiatus in the Syrian works on its new deployment in Al-Biqa'?

[Rabin] To the best of my knowledge, there is no total hiatus. One should bear in mind that the trenches are mostly being dug north of the southern part of Al-Qir'awn Lake and Rashayyah which are not only far from the Israeli-Lebanese border but also from the northern boundary of the security zone in Al-Biqa'.

[Raviv] Have the Syrians refrained from manning this position so far?

[Rabin] Some of it has been manned, on the edge of the area of Al-Biqa' we evacuated in May 1985.

[Raviv] Mr Minister, there has recently been a slight increase in the number of terrorist penetrations and attacks in the security zone, including the killing of five soldiers of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL]. Should this be seen as coming in the wake of increasing cooperation between Hizballah and the Palestinians in Lebanon?

[Rabin] Allow me to draw a more comprehensive picture. One year after the completion of the IDF's redeployment in Lebanon, the establishment of the security zone, and the implementation of the policy decided by the government I think we have achieved the main objective: how to maintain reasonable peace and security on our northern border, for the settlements and settlers living along it on the one hand and, on the other hand, to reduce Israel's military involvement in Lebanon and reduce the painful price paid in order to accomplish this mission. One year after the redeployment, I would like to point out that not even one Israeli citizen has been killed or murdered in the wake of terrorist actions from Lebanon on our northern border; six Israelis were slightly injured on two occasions when katyushas landed on our northern settlements; six IDF soldiers died while fulfilling the duty of securing peace for the Galilee; two IDF soldiers were kidnapped. The death of any soldier or person is painful but this time the mission was accomplished with a painful price, but much lower than during the previous year. This is the main test of Israel's policy toward Lebanon because the main problem is terrorism from Lebanon and the secondary problem is that of Syria in Lebanon.

Court Sentences Terrorists Captured in S. Lebanon

TA011557 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] The Lod military court has handed down prison terms of up to 23 years to members of two terrorist squads captured in southern Lebanon. A Lebanese and a Jordanian who were caught after a 3-day pursuit in the Har Dov region were sentenced to 23 years in jail. The squad members first penetrated Israel in an attempt to carry out an attack to be used as a bargaining chip. When they were finally caught, they surrendered without firing a shot. In another trial, the military court sentenced two Syrian citizens who are members of the DFLP to 18 years in prison. The two were caught in the security strip and admitted that they were on their way to carry out an attack in Israel. The IDF soldiers captured them as they were sleeping.

Kimche Expresses Opposition to UNIFIL in Zone

TA300426 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche met last night with the UN secretary general and reiterated Israel's opposition to UNIFIL deployment in the security zone in southern Lebanon. Our correspondent in the United States Razi Barqay notes that the UNIFIL mandate will run out in approximately 1 month, but it appears that the UN Security Council will extend it by another few months.

Writers, Knesset Member Visit East Germany

TA010430 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] A delegation of Israeli writers have visited East Germany as guests of the East German Writers Union. The invitation was the first since East Germany broke off diplomatic ties with this country in 1967. Among the writers in the Israeli delegation were 'Amos 'Oz, A.B. Yehoshu'a, and Shinuy Knesset Member Mordekhay Virshubsky.

'Drastic' Cuts in Water Consumption Proposed

TA010805 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 1 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] More drastic water consumption cuts must be enforced this summer or many of the country's underground water sources may be "irreversibly damaged" by the intrusion of seawater, a group of water scientists told Agriculture Minister Arye Nehamkin on Friday.

Prof Hilel Shuval of the Hebrew University said that the group recommended limiting withdrawals from ground water sources to the natural replenishment rate. This, he said, meant that there should be a 300 million cu.m. drop in consumption this summer, instead of the 140m. cu.m. cut the Ministry has planned.

Shuval noted that the current water crisis was the result not only of the drought, but also of power water planning and overpumping in the past 10 years.

On Thursday, Shuval told the Knesset's Water Committee that Nehamkin's proposal to cut water prices to farmers would encourage waste, since water is already heavily subsidized. The proposed price cut was to reflect the drop in fuel and electricity prices.

The group is soon to meet Premier Peres to demand that the government adopt more stringent water conservation policies.

Briefs

Foreign Currency Reserves — Israel's foreign currency reserves increased by $44 million in May 1986 and amounted to $3.98 billion. The director of the Bank of Israel's Foreign Exchange Department, Yisra'el Igra, told our correspondent Me'ir Einstein that the increase stems from the $375 million in aid received from the United States. This sum is not fully reflected in the reserves since most of it was used to repay debts. [Text] */Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 1 Jun 86 TA/*

ALGERIA

Meeting Held in Beirut Embassy With Amal, PLO

LD020750 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Excerpt] We would like to point out that political efforts and endeavors continued yesterday at the Algerian Embassy in Beirut at a meeting held under the patronage of our ambassador in Beirut and representatives from the Amal Movement and Palestinian resistance detachments. They met in an attempt to stop the hemorrhage among the Palestinian and Lebanese brothers and the negative reflections of this state of affairs on both the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in their common struggle against the Zionist enemy. Those present at the meeting agreed on several points, including upholding the cease-fire and the deployment of joint forces that include representatives of the Palestinian camps and the Lebanese patriotic forces in buffer zones between the two combatants.

APS on 'Journalists' Attitude Toward Economy

LD311021 Algiers APS in Arabic 0700 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Algiers, 31 May (APS) — Some circles which are known for their long hostility to Algeria, never fail to seize any opportunity to spread their venom and strike at Algeria. These circles have now concentrated on the Algerian economy and have gone to the extent of declaring that Algeria is about to take certain measures with regard to its external debts.

Undoubtedly, these circles have been confusing their wishful dreams with the realities of things. They have ignored all the efforts exerted by Algeria to bolster and strengthen its economic bases and contain the effects of the economic crisis.

We need not recall here the fact that Algeria, from its comprehensive outlook on development which is based on safeguarding its political and economic independence, has made control and supervision its main concern — a policy which has enabled it since 1979 to adopt all the necessary measures to save itself from the pressures of the international money markets and to pursue the policy of limiting indebtedness. This policy has won the recognition of the world organizations which affirmed the benefits it brings to the Algerian economy and to Algeria's reputation and credibility.

Furthermore, the annual reports of the World Bank and the IMF showed clearly on every occasion that the Algerian financial conditions were in good health.

The measures taken by Algeria in the past and those being taken today have enabled it to take full control of its financial conditions and to look to the future with full confidence in the present international crisis — which all are agreed is a financial crisis.

The imaginery statistical figures, based on alleged studies, which are cited every now and then by some ill-intentioned journalists, are in fact no more than an attempt to harm the credibility which Algeria enjoys in the economic circles. It is no accident that this campaign is taking place now, when a major Algerian bank is trying to secure a loan from the financial markets. It is clear thta the aim of spreading this false information is only to thwart this loan-securing attempt.

Also the attitude of these "journalists" cannot be viewed in isolation from the attitude Algeria has adopted in the future toward the major issues of the North-South dialogue and the conditions of the oil market.

However, such rumors will never succeed in weakening Algeria's determination to defend its interests and to continue buidling it's economy away from all foreign pressures.

The Algerian National Charter, the only policy reference charter in Algeria, clearly states in regard to foreign and financial independence, that resort to foreign funds to finance development should be coupled with follow-up and control and thus constantly improve control of foreign indebtedness and should be compatible with the needs for economic and social development. It also states that it should not constitute, under any circumstances whatsoever, an obstacle to the economic development of the country.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Jallud; USSR Visit Discussed

LD010705 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution yesterday received Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, who presented to the brother leader a report on the important visit he made to the Soviet Union and the results and historic decisions reached, which are in response to the popular aspirations and the seriousness of the stage through which the Arab nation and the whole world are passing. The brother leader highly appreciated these results which constitute a decisive factor in the common struggle, in bolstering the strategic struggle alliance between the Arab nation and the friendly Soviet Union, and in strengthening the cause of freedom of the entire world's people.

Among the decisions reached during this visit is the agreement to develop friendship and political cooperation between the two countries. Agreement was also reached on finding new forms for this cooperation in the interest of both countries, and on conducting regular political consultations between the leaders of both countries. It was also agreed that the leaders of both countries should be in constant contact in order to evaluate the situation in the Mediterranean and North Africa and to take the necessary measures in that regard. Agreement was also reached on strengthening the defense capability of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in a manner that will enable it to retaliate against and deter aggression. For this purpose, a Soviet high-level military delegation will visit the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah during the first half of June in order to determine the Jamahiriyah's defense requirements.

Agreement was reached on the issue that the Soviet Union should effectively and decisively stand with the Libyan Arab people in confronting U.S. aggression, and that the Soviet Union should stand with the Great Fatih Revolution in accordance with the principles agreed upon. A long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, technical, and trade cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Great Jamahiriyah was agreed upon. A number of tangible steps have been laid down for continuing and expanding this development. An agreement between the Soviet Union and the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah on economic, scientific, technical, trade, and other aspects of cooperation until the year 2000, was signed.

The brother leader of the revolution regarded this visit as a successful and highly prominent indication of the level reached in the relations between the two friendly countries.

All these important revolutionary decisions have been agreed upon.

Communique Issued on Visit

NC310721 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 31 May 86

[Joint Arab Libyan-Soviet communique issued in Moscow and Tripoli "following the visit" by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud to the Soviet Union]

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government, Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the historic leadership [as heard], paid a friendly working visit to the Soviet Union from 19 to 21 Ramadan of the year 1395 from the death of the prophet, corresponding to the period from 27 to 29 May [as heard] 1986. Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Jallud and his delegation were warmly and amicably received.

During this visit, Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Jallud laid wreaths on the tombs of Lenin and the unknown soldier.

Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, who delivered a message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution. They exchanged detailed views on the most important current international issues, including the recent U.S. aggressive actions against the Jamahiriyah. They discussed the urgent issue of the continued deepening and consolidation of Arab Libyan-Soviet cooperation in various fields.

Mikhail Gorbachev briefed Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Jallud on the struggle waged by the CPSU and the entire Soviet people to fulfill the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress and to implement the program drawn up by the congress to completely remove nuclear weapons, stop nuclear tests, and establish a comprehensive system for international security. It was pointed out that the militaristic policy of the United States and the policy of world domination it is practicing are causing an increase in international tension. Mikhail Gorbachev strongly condemned the aggressive actions taken by the United States against Libya and described them as a manifestation of the policy of state terrorism. The Soviet leader noted that the barbaric attack on the Jamahiriyah is a criminal act and a violation of laws and ethics, poses a grave danger to world peace and security, and confirms the soundness of the joint analysis and assessment made during the visit by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, to the Soviet Union in October 1985.

During the talks, the Soviet Union's effective solidarity with and firm support for the Arab Libyan people in confronting the continuous U.S. threats to Libya were emphasized. The Soviet Union called for an end to terrorist aggressive actions and warned that the United States bears full responsibility for the consequences of this aggressive policy.

Mikhail Gorbachev declared the Soviet Union's firm support for the Libyan revolution and its just causes, and its readiness to cooperate with the Jamahiriyah at the international level in the interest of the peoples' peace and security in accordance with principles agreed upon. The Soviet Union's readiness to develop economic and technical cooperation on a long term basis in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit was emphasized. Mikhail Gorbachev announced that the Soviet Union agreed to strengthen the defense capabilities of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [GSPLAJ] so as to enable it to confront and repulse the danger of aggression. For this purpose, a high-level military delegation will visit the Jamahiriyah during the first half of June 1986 to determine its defense requirements.

Brother Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud pointed out that the achievement of the program drawn up by the 27th CPSU Congress to ensure comprehensive security, the constructive Soviet proposals to eliminate nuclear weapons and end the arms race, and the new extension of the moratorium on nuclear tests until 6 August 1986, are all initiatives that respond to the vital interests of the liberated countries. He declared the Jamahiriyah's support for these initiatives. He also highly praised the Soviet leadership's efforts to eliminate the effects of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant incident. He supported the Soviet proposals to establish an international system to ensure the safe use of nuclear energy.

Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud touched on the U.S. criminal aggression on Libya, which was targeted against innocent children, women, and old people. He said that never in human history or behavior had a major power mobilized such a huge military force to attack the house of a leader of a revolution with the aim of killing him and his family. He declared that U.S. imperialism and its allies will not be able to deflect the Jamahiriyah from its course of independent development, which it has freely chosen, or make it draw away from its firm and principled support for the just struggle waged by the Arab nation and the Arab Palestinian people to attain their right to self-determination, to liberate their territories, and to establish their independent state on these territories under the leadership of the PLO, the sole, legitimate representative of the Arab Palestinian people.

Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud conveyed his deep thanks to the CPSU and the Soviet people for their solidarity with the struggle of and fraternal assistance and support for the Jamahiriyah.

Talks were held between Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The talks were attended on the Soviet side by Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister; Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and defense minister; Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Katushev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. They were attended on the Arab Libyan side by Brother Fawzi al-Shakshuki, secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning; Brother Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur, secretary of the General Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison; Brother Jum'ah al-Ardash, chairman of the nuclear energy agency; and Brother 'Umar al-Muntasir, from the industry secretariat.

The Soviet Union and the Jamahiriyah strongly condemned the attempts by imperialism — primarily U.S. imperialism — to achieve military superiority by intensifying the arms race and spreading it to outer space, and by exercising hegemony and openly interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states undertaken under the pretext of combatting international terrorism. The recent threats by the United States and the Zionist entity against Syria and Iran show the extent of this policy. The two sides firmly denounced the practice by imperialist circles, particularly U.S. circles, of exploiting according to their whims this or that area as a sphere for their vital interests, and exerting military, economic, and political pressures on independent states in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The two sides condemned the unjustified attempts of the United States and other Western states that recently met in Tokyo to accuse Libya of terrorism. This is more evidence of the aggressive course of U.S. foreign policy aimed at distracting attention from the terrorist behavior of the United States at the international level. The two sides pointed out the illegality of the discriminatory measures and restrictions and the economic boycott imposed by the EEC against the people's bureaus and other Libyan institutions in those countries. This is in conflict with the spirit of peaceful cooperation and cordial relations among nations.

It was pointed out that if the arms race were ended, it would be possible to divert enormous resources toward the socioeconomic development of peoples. The struggle against the dangers of a nuclear war is at the same time a struggle for developing the liberated countries and their peoples. The two sides noted that the Soviet program to consolidate peace and to establish an international security system is based on initiatives aimed at the peaceful solution of crises all over the world.

The two sides reviewed the grave explosive situation in the Arab region resulting from the Zionist occupation of Arab territory, and from continuous Zionist aggression against the Arab nation. They condemned the U.S.-Zionist strategic alliance. They pointed out that the Zionist entity's participation in the U.S. program on the Strategic Defense Initiative — "star wars" — is fraught with enormous danger both to the Arab people and to mankind as a whole.

They reaffirmed their support for the struggle waged by the Arab Palestinian people to ensure their national rights, including the right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state on their land under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The two sides reviewed the tense situation in the Mediterranean resulting from the militaristic, aggressive, and provocative policy of the United States in the region. They condemned the incessant provocative military maneuvers held by the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Gulf of Sidra and off the Libyan shores. The Arab Libyan side expressed support for the Soviet proposal that provides for the simultaneous withdrawal from the Mediterranean of the Soviet and U.S. naval fleets, which would contribute to ensuring the peace and security of the people in the region, one of the cradles of civilization.

The two sides noted that the Arab nation's unity is one of the most important prerequisites for the successful confrontation of Zionist expansionism, which is backed by U.S. imperialism. In this regard, the Soviet Union highly valued the Jamahiriyah's efforts and its struggle against imperialism and in defense of the Arabs' national interests, legitimate rights, and unity.

After analyzing the existing explosive situation in South Africa, the two sides strongly condemned the aggressive actions of the racist regime in South Africa against the sovereign African states, in particular, the recent barbaric attack on Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana. They pointed out that these actions are an integral part of the global imperialist policy, which aims to weaken and suppress national liberation movements. This aggression against the Frontline States, including Angola, the barbaric U.S. attack on the Jamahiriyah, and the use of the veto by the United States, Britain, and France to stop the UN Security Council from carrying out its mission effectively, all of these are links in the chain of the aggressive policy practiced by U.S. imperialism and its NATO allies against the freedom-loving peoples.

The two sides highly appraised the positive role of the OAU in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism, and to strengthen the political and economic independence of the African countries. They called for invigorating and coordinating efforts to dismantle foreign military bases in Africa and turn the continent into a nuclear-free zone. The two sides noted the mounting capacity of the OAU as an instrument to realize the continent's aspirations, interests, and independence. They stressed their readiness to work together with the African countries, to make the UN General Assembly session on the critical economic situation in Africa draw up a comprehensive, effective program for solving the economic problems of the continent.

The two sides declared their support for the democratization of world economic relations and the establishment of a New International Economic Order on just bases. The two sides believe that these objectives would be achieved by convening a world congress on problems of economic security. The two sides expressed their firm conviction that work must be done to pool the efforts of all the states concerned with strengthening peace and ensuring security in Asia and the Pacific.

The two sides expressed their deep concern in light of the grave threats and provocations by the imperialist pwoers against Nicaraguan sovereignty and territorial integrity. They stressed their support for the efforts of the Central American people to reach a political settlement for the existing situation in the region. The two sides cited the important role of the Nonaligned Movement in the fight for universal peace, against the forces of aggression and neocolonialism, and for settling all emerging disputes and conflicts through political talks.

It was pointed out that the forthcoming conference in Harare, Zimbabwe, of heads of state and government of the members of the Nonaligned Movement can play an important role in the attainment of these goals.

The two sides examined issues connected with the implementation of the long-term program for the development of economic, scientific-technological, and trade cooperation between the USSR and the GSPLAJ, and outlined a number of concrete measures to further broaden and deepen this cooperation; the general agreement between the Jamahiriyah and the Soviet Union on economic, scientific, technological, and other kinds of cooperation until the year 2000 has been signed.

The two sides agreed that the leaders of the two countries would hold regular political consultations. They also agreed to hold permanent contacts to appraise the situation in the Mediterranean and North Africa so that the necessary measures can be adopted.

The two sides also agreed to carry on with the permanent and continuous contacts between the USSR Foreign Ministry and the Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison in accordance with the protocol on political consultations signed between the two countries during the visit paid by Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to the Soviet Union in October 1985.

The two sides reaffirmed their principled understanding that friendship and political cooperation will be further developed and new forms of cooperation compatible with the interests of the two countries will be sought.

The Soviet Union and the Jamahiriyah expressed satisfaction with the diverse high-level relations between the two countries and peoples, and reaffirmed that they will strive to further develop them.

Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud expressed gratitude for the fine reception and hospitality accorded him and his delegation.

In the name of Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, he repeated anew the invitation addressed to Mikhail Gorbachev, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, to pay an official friendly visit to the Jamahiriyah. He also invited Nikolay Ryzhkov to pay an official friendly visit to the Jamahiriyah.

The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Iranian Envoy 1 June

LD012045 Tripoli JANA in English 1806 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 24, June 1st, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution today received the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Great Jamahiriyah and handed him an important letter to the Iranian leadership.

Hands Letter to Bulgarian Envoy

LD012039 Tripoli JANA in English 1807 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 24, June 1st, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution today received the ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Great Jamahiriyah and handed him an important letter to the Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov.

Receives PDRY Envoy 2 June

LD020915 Tripoli JANA in English 0831 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 25, June 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution today received the ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Yemen to Great Jamahiriyah.

Receives Saudi Envoy

LD020920 Tripoli JANA in English 0832 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 25, June 12, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution today received the Saudi charge d'affairs to Great Jamahiriyah.

Reportedly Begins Army Reorganization

NC011229 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1158 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Paris, 1 Jun (MENA) — In its 2 June edition, *AL-TALI'AH AL-'ARABIYAH*, an Arabic-language magazine published in Paris, cites Libyan opposition sources as saying that Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has begun a reorganization of the Libyan Army after cashiering a number of high-ranking officers on the pretext that they were not proficient in discharging their military responsibilities during the U.S. air raids on Tripoli and Banghazi.

These sources expect dismissal of officers who are opposed to the colonel's policy to continue, while those officers who are loyal to Al-Qadhdhafi will be promoted, whether or not they are qualified militarily and technically.

Italian Proletarian Party Official Arrives in Tripoli

LD311504 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1415 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, 31 May (JANA) — Mario Capanna, secretary of the Italian Democratic Party of Proletarian Unity arrived in Tripoli this afternoon for a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

Capanna told a JANA correspondent that the Democratic Party of Proletarian Unity of Italy denounced the American barbaric aggression against the Arab Libyan people. What the American Government did, he said, was an act of organized state terrorism perpetrated by a superpower like America against a small and peaceful people.

He added that Europe has now become impotent before American highhandedness, and unable to stand up to it or get out of the circle of American hegemony, stressing that Italy is one of the European states moving in, and linked to, the NATO orbit.

He affirmed that the American aggression against the Arab Libyan people had caused tension in relations between Italy and Libya, saying: We express our strong concern over this situation caused by American aggression.

Lampedusa Base Transferred to Italian Command

LD011621 Tripoli JANA in English 1426 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Rome, Ramadan 24, June 1st, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Italian Defence Ministry announced that the telecommunications base used by American coastal guards on the Italian island of Lampedusa which was subjected to a Libyan military attack in April was handed over to Italian command.

A spokesman for the ministry said that the base was handed over some time ago following the Libyan attack against it.

'Dean' of Lampedusa Comments

LD301101 Tripoli JANA in English 0932 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Rome, Ramadan 22, May 30 JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The dean of Lampedusa Island has said that the Libyan leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and that this island was originally Arab whose inhabitants were Muslims and Christians. He has added that he is not racist at all.

Commenting on the fear and panic felt by its inhabitants, he says that he has seen whole families living in ancient and dark caves.

In press comments he has made today he says he is waiting for the reply of the Italian Government to his proposal.

He has denounced the stand of the Government his country toward this island, pointing out that it has not given any assistance in this regard. [sentence as received]

He has also called on the Italian Government that it is necessary to speed up the date of the evacuation of U.S. soldiers from this island to be handed over to the authorities of the Italian Army so as to conduct this before the specified date for the evacuation of this base.

Meanwhile, the Italian Government has criticized the conduct of the dean of this island describing it as irresponsible and posing a danger.

Also, Italian official sources have pointed out that there exists no difficulty vis-a-vis moving elsewhere the radar station on this island, stressing that this cannot be achieved under the present circumstances so as not to suggest that the Italian Government has given in to Libyan pressures.

MOROCCO

Saudi Foreign Minister Arrives 31 May

LD312031 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Al-Sa'ud al-Faysal arrived in Rabat this evening with a message from Saudi Arabian King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz for His Majesty King Hasan II.

At Sale airport, the Saudi foreign minister made the following statement:

[Begin al-Sa'ud recording] I carry a message from King Fahd to his brother King Hasan II. It concerns the continuous consultation between the two countries and particularly concerning Arab issues. [end recording]

Prince al-Sa'ud al-Faysal was welcomed by Minister of State Moulay Ahmed Alaoui; Moulay Ahmed Cherkaoui, secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation; and 'Ali Majid al-Qabbani, Saudi Arabian ambassador to Morocco; and other personalities.

Received by King Hasan II

LD010512 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] His Majesty King Hasan II received in audience this evening at the Royal Office in Rabat Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the Saudi foreign minister.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said on arrival in Rabat this evening that he carries a private message from the Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to his brother King Hasan II.

Conveys Message, Departs 1 Jun

LD011320 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, left Morocco this morning following a short visit, during which he was received by His Majesty King Hassan II and delivered to him a message from his brother His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the king of Saudi Arabia.

Ahmed Cherkaoui, secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, and the Saudi Arabian ambassador in Rabat were present at Sale Airport to send off the Saudi foreign minister.

SUDAN

Prime Minister Al-Mahdi To Tour Southern Regions

JN311040 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1024 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 31 May (SUNA) — Prime Minister and Defense Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi will make his first tour of southern Sudan on Tuesday. During this tour, he will inspect the security situation there and attend to the needs of the Armed Forces to enable them to play the required national role effectively.

Reporting this today, the newspaper *AL-SAHAFAH* says that the prime minister will meet with officers, NCO's, and soldiers in the Upper Nile, Bahr al-Ghazal, and Equatoria garrisons to attend to their needs and to point out the tasks awaiting them.

The prime minister will be accompanied on this tour by General Taja al-Din 'Abdallah, Armed Forces commander in chief, and several senior officials.

Confers With PDRY Ambassador

JM3N1054 Khartoum SUNA in English 1027 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 30 (SUNA) — Bilateral, political, economic and cultural agreements signed between Sudan and the Democratic Yemen loomed high in Thursday's meeting between Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and the Yemeni ambassador here 'Ali al-Buhayri.

Al-Buhayri, who called on Al-Mahdi here yesterday told reporters that he expressed during the meeting the Yemens' support to Sudan on the international and Arab arenas.

He extolled the Sudanese people role of attaining democracy and overthrowing of the May autocractic regime.

'Defends' Government

JN011742 Khartoum SUNA in English 1726 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, 1st [June] (SUNA) —The Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi affirmed that the structure of the coalition is very strong and that there were no differences between the two parties forming the two month old government.

Al-Sadiq, speaking before reporters from Arab and European countries here recently, has defended the standings of his government as regard the to be presented constitution and the steps taken by the new government in political, economic and social fields. He further attacked the Islamic National Front, the opposition party, as having no public support and that its success in the last April general elections was due to the tactics they used in the process.

Discusses Economy, IMF Role

JN011807 Khartoum SUNA in English 1736 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, June 1 (SUNA) — The government will do its utmost during the upcoming six months to reach a high productivity in the industry and agriculture fields, said the Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi in a press conference here today. Referring to the economic difficulties of the country, Al-Sadiq argued that the Sudanese people, who were able to topple — the dictator Numayri, will again realize an economic miracle.

He further denied any agreement between his government and the International Monetary Fund. The IMF has turned on a new page with the Sudan and we hope the IMF will respond with our government's programme and not on the basis of the IMF conditions, he said.

He further argued that the government would not appoint state ministers as a step to reduce government expenditure.

Asked about a possible cooperation between the national armed forces and Anya Nya 2 in face of the SPLA threats, Al-Sadiq asserted that the more the SPLA (Sudan People Liberation Army) becomes hostile to us, the more Anya Nya 2 becomes closer to us.

Anya Nya 2 was a seperatist movement but has now adopted the unity of Sudan via dialogue and peaceful means.

Accepts Invitation To Visit Egypt

JN011743 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, June 1 (SUNA) — Egyptian Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi has extended an invitation to his Sudanese counterpart Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi to visit Cairo.

Al-Mahdi, who held a press conference here today, said Lutfi has phoned him in this regard following assuming the premiership.

The prime minister told reporters that he had accepted the invitation and he will visit Egypt after tackling some urgent internal problems.

MENA Reports Further

NC011547 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1345 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 1 Jun (MENA) — Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, Sudanese prime minister and defense minister, has announced that he will visit Egypt soon in response to an invitation from Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi. This came in an exclusive interview with a MENA correspondent in Khartoum. Prime Minister Al-Mahdi said that the visit was supposed to take place before the elections, but the responsibilities of the new government required postponement of the visit for the time being.

He added that no visits outside Sudan were to take place unless something came up, due to the existance of certain internal issues that require urgent attention, such as determining a date for convening the Constituent Assembly, reading the governments' statement, determining the dates of the new budget, and being reassured on the security situation in the country.

Commenting on his country's policy on current Arab issues, Al-Mahdi said that Sudan is qualified to play a positive role in achieving a minimum level of Arab conciliation and solidarity, no matter how difficult that role may be. He added that Sudan's national duty necessitates that it does not merely stand by and watch the ever-deteriorating Arab situation. Rather, it should try, as much as possible, to find the equations that would achieve the minimum level of Arab solidarity.

Al-Mahdi spoke about his coming visit to the Soviet Union in mid-July. He said that the date of the visit was set by the former transitional government and the Soviet Union with a view to improving relations. He added that a Soviet delegation has paid a visit to Sudan and discussed, with the transitional government, all the issues of concern to both countries. He added: I saw fit to continue in this direction.

Commenting on relations between Sudan and the United States, the prime minister said that there is a certain problem related to the security of Americans in Sudan. He said: [The Americans] are worried about certain Libyan individuals who, they believe, are hunting for them. But Sudan has asserted that its policy toward these issues is clear and it is Sudan's duty to protect all foreigners on Sudanese soil. He added that the government has taken all the political, security, and administrative measures necessary.

Al-Mahdi said that the new Sudanese policy takes a non-aligned course. He hoped that this policy will be acceptable to the United States, since this is the best option for Sudan.

Al-Mahdi replied to a question on relations between the Sovereignty Council and the Cabinet. He said: Under the current constitutional system, the Sovereignty Council is the head of the state and the symbol of sovereignty, while the Cabinet is the ruler and the executive head of the state.

Touching on the Sudanese Armed Forces, the prime minister said that his country devotes a great deal of attention to the conditions of the Armed Forces because a neglected and undisciplined armed forces constitutes a danger to the forces and to the officers themselves. He continued: I believe that armies that carry out coups d'etat are undisciplined ones, and the officers who ponder coups d'etat are usually those who have personal problems. He added that the civilian leadership is not against the Armed Forces, but against lack of discipline. He stressed that the Armed Forces is the security belt for Sudan, where sectarian and tribal gaps exist.

He noted that the government is currently drawing an integrated plan for security and defense, after studying all existing conditions.

Replying to a question on the limits of the Sudanese opposition, Al-Mahdi said that this government does not have a serious opposition because it is capable of taking the advice of others. He added: It is not a government of polarization and isolation, neither is it closed to public opinion and opposing views.

In his remarks, Al-Mahdi called on the John Garang movement to respond to the peace call and participate in the constitutional conference. He said that the Sudanese attitude is an open-minded one that welcomes dialogue and diversity of views and finds no justification for escalating violence.

Al-Mahdi concluded his remarks by saying: Despite all this, we try to protect and defend ourselves. This coincides with our call for a peaceful and positive solution.

Al-Mirghani To Initiate Arab Unity Promotion

JN311135 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 31 May (SUNA) — Sudanese State Council Chairman Ahmad al-Mirghani will launch a Sudanese initiative to bridge gaps among Arabs directly after the 'Id al-Fitr holiday [approximately 7-10 June]. The initiative will be aimed at promoting Arab unity stemming from Sudan's firm foreign policy based on freedom and democracy.

Al-Mirghani's initiative, in which State Council members will participate, will be a step to realize reconciliation and bring the views of Arab states closer together since inter-Arab relations are marred by tension and coolness. A responsible source in the State Council told the newspaper *AL-SAHAFAH* issued here today that the failure to convene the Arab summit in Casablanca earlier this month shows the lack of Arab consensus.

The source noted that Sudan, which enjoys the esteem of all Arab states, is qualified to play its role in closing Arab ranks. Sudan, he said, is pursuing a clear foreign policy based on rejecting interference in the affairs of others and calling for establishing balanced Arab relations accommodating all forms of ideologies without fanaticism or subservience.

The State Council is expected to meet today, Saturday, to distribute duties among its members prior to plotting future Sudanese moves in this regard.

EPLF Urges Mediation Between Ethiopia, Eritrea

JN011458 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1428 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Jun (SUNA) — Today's *AL-AYYAM* newspaper says that the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] has called on the Sudanese Government to adopt an initiative for a peaceful solution to the Eritrean issue and to invite the Ethiopian and Eritrean sides to start negotiations.

This came in a memorandum sent to Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi by EPLF Secretary General Ramadan Muhammad Nr, who expressed his belief that the new Sudanese Government can play the role of mediator between the Ethiopian and Eritrean sides because Sudan enjoys status with both sides and a respected position in both the African and international arenas.

The EPLF also announced its readiness to reach an understanding with the Sudanese Government, to discuss the issue of negotiations, and to clarify its view on the cherished peaceful solution. In the memorandum the EPLF secretary general stressed the importance of solving problems through peaceful negoitations in order to achieve peace.

SPLA Forces Intensify Siege of Rumbek Town

EA311458 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Reports from Rumbek say that SPLA forces of Zalan Battalion under the command of Major Andrew (Anyang) have tightened their siege of Rumbek Town. According to the reports, enemy positions at Rumbek came under heavy shelling in the early hours of Thursday, 29 May 1986. The operations, whose details will follow soon, resulted in the infliction of heavy casualties on the enemy in both men and materials.

Details Reported of 24 April-16 May Battles

EA311700 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 31 May 86

[Excerpts] A series of fighting occurred between task forces under SPLA militia commanders Mariano (Jil) and Captain George (Kwach) with Murahilin [Militia] around Aweil in Bahr al-Ghazal starting from 24 April up to 16 May 1986.

In the first battle, north of Aweil, our correspondent says that five Murahilin militia men were killed and several of them were wounded. In the second fight, which took place on 24 April 1986, over 15 Murahilin were killed and three rifles were captured bearing the following numbers: G-3 No 1202351; G-3 No 938133, and AKM No 6679. All were provided by Major General Fadlallah Burmah. The said fighting, just 10 miles from Aweil, dealt a devastating blow to the Murahilin: 28 of them were killed and the remnants ran in disarray to Aweil Town. They were later reinforced by the regular Army and in one of the mopping-up operations, the SPLA forces destroyed one magirus [lorry] and scattered the Murahilin and regulars on 2d of May 1986.

Meanwhile a company of SPLA forces of Tiger Battalion have destroyed bridge (Mabior Ariak) and the railway line on 5 May 1986. According to our correspondent, no more trains now come to Aweil.

On 11 May 1986, another fighting, east of Aweil, by B Company under 1st Lieutenant (Atak) Deng (Mayen), killed over 44 Murahilin and captured one POW by name Isa Abdullah from Misirya tribe and two rifles — G-3 No 6103144 and G-3 No 35835.

And in another fight, on 13 May 1986, the Murahilin were defeated and ran in disarray to Aweil Town. The organized SPLA forces of B, Fire and Tiger Companies pursued the fleeing enemy to Aweil Town, destroyed one magirus on 15 May 1986. Seventeen government soldiers were also killed and a trailer vehicle No 009 was destroyed and two persons in it were killed.

According to our correspondent in the area, a number of citizens in Aweil area have defected to the SPLA on 20 May 1986.

Meanwhile, the SPLA High Command has deplored the use of innocent, deceived, untrained citizens to fight the SPLA. If the Sudanese regular Army cannot confront the SPLA, it is irresponsible and criminal to use untrained citizens as cannon fodder, whether these citizens are called Misiriyya Militia or friendly forces, as Gordon Kong is called. It does not change the criminal and sectarian character of this obnoxious criminal practice, said the spokesman. How can you be a friendly force in your own country, the spokesman of the High Command concluded.

ETHIOPIA

775 Political, Common Law Prisoners Granted Amnesty

AB010926 Paris AFP in English 0919 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, June 1 (AFP) — Ethiopia's ruling military council has amnestied 775 political and common law prisoners, and reduced the sentences of 17 others from life imprisonment to 25 years, it was announced here late Saturday.

It was not known how many were in the category of political prisoners. It was the largest amnesty since 574 prisoners were freed in September 1981.

The released prisoners, shown briefly on television, appeared to be in their twenties and early thirties and apparently included no public or well-known figures. No names or reasons for their detention were given.

The timing of their release was uncharacteristic, as Ethiopian prisoners are normally amnested shortly before the September 12 anniversary of the 1974 Marxist revolution that toppled Emperor Haile Selassie.

Informed sources said that head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam recently paid a visit to the prisons administration and that it was possible some of those freed were jailed following improper judicial proceedings.

KENYA

President Daniel arap Moi's Madaraka Day Speech

Moi on Clandestine Group

EA012043 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
0932 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Speech by Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi on occasion of 1 June Madaraka Day, from Nyayo National Stadium in Nairobi; passages in Swahili in italics — live]

[Excerpts] While discussing these important matters concerning the development of our country, I wish to refer also to a matter that has been of concern to Kenyans during the last few months. There have been reports of a clandestine movement of a few misguided people calling itself Mwakenya. These social and political misfits have allowed themselves to be deceived by their foreign masters to propagate ill-conceived ideologies of Marxism and the so-called scientific socialism. While still in their daydreams, such people have further deceived themselves into believing that they know what Kenyans want and have attempted to propagate outdated and totally irrelevant ideologies. Let me make it clear that these few misguided people and their intentions are known. Kenyans can rest assured today that the government will play its full role in safeguarding and protecting the interests of its citizens.

We have established a political system which is based on the wishes and aspirations of our people. Our ruling party, KANU, which every Kenyan is free to join, derives its mandate from Wananchi [citizens]. Our democratically elected parliament also derives its strength and power from the people, who alone have the constitutional right of choosing their representatives in free elections. These are clearly established open avenues for the free exchange of constructive ideas. Over the years we have developed our own political system, which has worked well to get us this far. Kenyans fully understand the national call of Harambee [working together]. We all know that in order to develop and safeguard our hard-won Uhuru [independence] we need to work hard. Every Kenyan fully understands the need for peace, love, and unity as the basis for our continued economic growth and political stability.

Those who subscribe to outdated slogans, such as [the] senseless masses of the people and the toiling masses, should understand that they are underrating the intelligence of Wananchi. Kenyans are not prepared to let their hard-won Uhuru be disrupted by the activities of a few individuals who are bent on pursuing their own selfish motives.

I must, at this point, also warn those foreigners who think that Kenya is an open field for experiments with ideologies to awaken from their erroneous imaginations. Similarly, the foreign press must understand that they have nothing to gain by pretending that they know what is good for Kenya. Kenyans are mature enough to understand that the real intentions of these foreigners are to disrupt our peace and unity through divide-and-rule tactics, [applause] which we rejected along with colonialism. The foreign press must understand that there are social, political, and economic problems back in their own countries to which they should devote their energies [applause]. They must also realize that Kenyans have at no time found it necessary to import any brand or any mixture of brands of ideology. And so, let those who have ears to hear, wherever they may be, get this clear message today [applause], that Kenyans know what is good for them and will not allow any person or group of persons to deceive them.

One who divides the people is an enemy of the people and an enemy of the country. The work of the imperialist is to divide the people — that is his work. Those who follow him are black imperialists.

Whenever we approach Madaraka Day or Jamhuri [Republic] day or Kenyatta [Day], rumor factories begin to operate. And I suppose embassies are not free from this: ambassadors who are accredited to this country are supposed to bring closer relations between their countries and Kenya, and not to be a source of rumor mongering, to instill fear in the minds of Kenyans instead of creating better relations — instead of creating better relations between Kenya and their own people. They should learn Kenyans properly. They are foreign victims of Kenya's style of passing information: those disgruntled, scruffy fellows who pass information — and by passing information they take this information, false information seriously — and they then send it to their own homes. By sending false information to their own homes, of course they will be looking for (? something), because the information is false. And therefore I request them to observe diplomatic conventions. Kenyans are free and therefore, by being free, people should not take Kenyans to be a (? ground) for passing false information and rumors.

And also, Kenyan citizens who pass on false information are children of imperialists, colonialists and others. If they want to serve their masters they should go outside, but not here in Kenya. Kenyans wish to live in peace; the government will pursue these matters carefully, and those who spread such talk will be arrested — whoever they may be, and then you will be made to explain where you got that information from. We, the people of Kenya, would like to live happily. And you, the children, remember that we are building this country so that it may benefit you in the future.

The 110 or so students from Kenyatta university who were expelled have been going around writing letters to the newspapers. The authority rests with Kenyatta University. We shall appoint a 3-man committee to look into each of their petitions immediately [applause]. I am not saying I will take them back, but I wish to look into all their affairs, since we want to pursue justice to its conclusion.

Further Report

EA011400 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1030 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] President Daniel arap Moi today assured Kenyans that the government will play its full role in safeguarding and protecting the interests of its citizens. He said the country had established a political system which is based on the wishes and aspirations of the Kenyans and it is only the Kenyans who have the constitutional right of choosing their representatives in free elections. President Moi was addressing the nation at the Nyayo National Stadium [in Nairobi] during this year's Madaraka [Self-Rule] Day celebrations.

He condemned the clandestine movement of misguided people calling itself Mwakenya. He said these social and political misfits have allowed themselves to be deceived by foreign masters to propagate ill-conceived ideologies of Marxism and the so-called scientific socialism. He said those who subscribed to the outdated slogans, such as masses of people and the toiling poor, should understand that they are underrating the intelligence of Wananchi [citizens]. The president declared that Kenyans were not prepared to let their hard-won Uhuru [independence] to be disrupted by the activities of a few individuals who are bent on persuing their selfish motives.

President Moi told foreigners not to underrate Kenyans or assume that Kenya was an open field for experimenting with ideologies. He said that the foreign press in particular should understand that they had nothing to gain by pretending that they knew what was good for Kenya. Kenyans were mature enough and understand that the intentions of these foreigners were to disrupt our peace and unity through divide and rule tactics, which Kenyans rejected along with colonialism, the president said. He said the foreign press must know that Kenyans have at no time found it necessary to import any brand or mixture of brands of ideology.

President Moi declared that Kenyans knew what was good for them and will not allow persons or group of persons to deceive them.

He continued to say that it was not the intention of the government to confine people away from their families relatives and friends. However, the government will not hesitate to do so against those who threaten peace and security, but this step is only taken as a last resort.

He cautioned the prisoners and detainees who were released today that it was in their own interest to settle down quickly and join the rest of the society in the important task of nation building. The president told the relatives of such people that they also have an important responsibility of assisting these people to adjust as quickly as possible.

While Kenyans continue to build their nation, the president said, we must also take into account events that take place in neighbouring countries. He said Kenya was happy that peace has at last returned to Uganda which has started economic reconstruction after years of political turmoil. The president also welcomed changes that have taken place in Sudan and Tanzania and hoped for cooperation between Kenya and these countries. He added that Kenya was also encouraged by the lessening of hostilities between Ethiopia and Somalia and hoped that the on-going consultations between the two countries will bring lasting peace and provide the basis for greater cooperation in the east African region.

The president hailed the gallant struggle of the people of Namibia and South Africa in their fight against oppression and the evil of racial discrimination. He said that the recent events are an indication that the South African regime was at the end of the road and what is now witnessed is a desperate kicking of a dying horse.

The president said that the cowardly and uncivilized acts of aggression against Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Angola and the success of the gallant freedom fighters of southern Africa are a clear indication that the racist regime can only understand the language of force. He renewed Kenya's unwavering commitment and continued support for the oppressed black population in Namibia and South Africa.

President Moi spoke at length on the measures the government was taking to improve the economy and to fight unemployment. He said that in response to the challenges we face in developing the nation, the government has publicized sessional paper number one of 1986. He said this was a blueprint, setting out the strategy for renewed growth for the remaining part of the century and provides the basis of Kenya's economic policy for the future. It was therefore important, he said, that government ministries and agencies assigned specific responsibilities to study the document thoroughly. He further directed all ministries to prepare implementation of schedules and action programmes which must be taken into account during the preparation of the next financial year's budget starting from July 1986.

President Moi said that the government has been giving priority to the development of those areas of the economy which have great potential for increasing income and generating employment opportunities. He recalled that the government made a determined effort to Africanize business enterprises during the late sixties and the first half of the seventies, but regretted that many Wananchi failed to run the businesses which were placed in their charge. President Moi reaffirmed the government's commitment to the policy of indigenization to place the wealth of the country in the hands of indigenous Kenyans. In order to achieve this the president said the government will review and revitalize Kenyanization programs which appeared to have slowed down of late.

He said that a task force will be established immediately to deal with the promotion of both the formal and informal sector activities. The task force will also be required to work closely with the other relevant organs of the government to ensure that business enterprises are placed in the hands of indigenous Kenyans and they are accorded the necessary support.

The president said that more funds will be allocated under the informal sector arrangements in order to assist upcoming local businessmen, particularly in the rural areas. In order to ensure that more investment was channelled towards those areas considered crucial in the creation of employment opportunities, the government plans to give customs duty and other tax concessions to those investors who establish small-scale labor intensive industries in areas outside major urban centers. He added that financial institutions will be expected to play a vital role in the support of this policy, saying that the government was confident that financial institutions will take an active part in rural development programs.

SOMALIA

Doctors State Siad Barre's Health 'Very Good'

EA301538 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1115 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] A statement issued by the doctors treating the president of the SDR, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre says the president's health condition is very good. Challe Siad continues to receive congratulatory messages on his escape from the vehicle accident from within and without the country. The messages received from inside the country are from party secretaries, chairmen of administrations and social organizations in Belet Uen and Kismayu districts and the Union of Somali Engineers. They all wished Challe Siad good health and long life.

Barre 'Approaching Complete Recovery'

EA011442 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1330 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] SONNA reports from Riyadh that President Siad is approaching complete recovery and that his health condition is improving continuously. Meanwhile, Prince Salman Ibn 'Abd al-Aziz al-Saud last night visited President Siad at the hospital in Riyadh where he is undergoing treatment. He conveyed the warm brotherly greetings of His Majesty King Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-Aziz.

UGANDA

Curfew Announced During NRA-Police Operations

EA011805 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Members of the public living in and around Kampala have been advised to remain indoors from 8 p.m. to 7 a.m. with effect from today, Sunday 1st June 1986. In a press release issued in Kampala this afternoon, the inspector general of police, Mr Luke Ofunji said the restriction is due to the on-going joint NRA and police operations, which are expected to end on Tuesday ,3 Jun, morning. The inspector general called for full cooperation from the general public during the operation exercise.

Newspaper Banned for 'Seditious' Statements

EA302011 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] The government has banned a Kampala newspaper, the *WEEKEND DIGEST*, after gathering concrete evidence that the paper is one of the front through which the enemies of NRM [National Resistance Movement] are trying to destabilize the country. In a press release issued in Kampala today, the government said it has been reluctantly compelled to ban the paper. The*DIGEST*, the statement points out, has been fighting government through publishing scandalous and seditious stories which are meant to incite people against the popular and broad-based government of the NRM. They concocted stories which have appeared in the recent issues of the paper [words indistinct] attest its editors' intention to fight a cold war against the government. These included seditious allegations that since assuming leadership in Uganda, the NRM government had wittingly or unwittingly allowed Mau Mau elements to buy arms in Uganda for use in the overthrow of a sister government in Kenya.

On another occasion, the paper accused the minister of finance of sabotaging government economic progams by delaying its economic measures and scandalously published a story alleging that a leader of (?a) prominent party in the government was plotting to overthrow the NRM government.

As if that was not scandalous enough, the statement adds, that *WEEKEND DIGEST* chose to attack the good relations existing between Uganda and friendly countries by incredibly alleging that the Democratic Party was in collusion with the governments of West Germany and Italy in plotting to overthrow the NRM government, a charge which the government was necessarily drawn to refute in no uncertain terms. In the same vein of dangerously attempting to impute improper motives for the government's good relations with the world community, *WEEKEND DIGEST* editors published a most unprincipled folly alleging that drugs generously donated to Uganda by the West German Government were of no medical value as the date had expired.

In their cold war against the popular government, the statement goes on, the digest editors did not spare the minister of information and broadcasting either, accusing him of dismissing the ministry's staff and replacing them with people of his liking. This, of course, has been found to be totally untrue.

To crown their [words indistinct] statements, the *WEEKEND DIGEST* editors even found it appropriate to hail the criminal activities of Obote's notorious minister, Chris Rwakasisi, by according him an accolade of being very popular in Uganda in one of their insidious publications.

The government said all this has pointed to one thing, that in all its publications *WEEKEND DIGEST* was not exercising freedom of press, nor of speech, but consciously and determinedly [word indistinct] the NRM government, undermining the confidence the people have in the government by creating suspicion in the intentions of government in its efforts to ensure that peace, security, and unity prevail in Uganda.

The spokesman notes that what the paper has carried in its current issues about life of its editors is another one of the baseless stories the (?paper prints).

On the statement, the government spokesman assured newspaper publishers and the public that the NRM government is committed to unreservedly observing human rights, including the freedom of speech, freedom of press and of expression, which Ugandans are now enjoying more than ever before since independence. The spokesman therefore cautioned that if by any remote chance the NRM government is destroyed, all these freedoms will go with it. He observed that to prevent this ever happening, these freedoms must be accompanied by responsibility.

The spokesman further assured genuine newspapers which have Uganda at heart that they have nothing to fear as long as they consistently check their facts before publishing stories, adding that the affairs of Uganda should be discussed freely and fairly. He pointed out that for their own sinister motives some people have failed to grasp the NRM policy of national unity, reconciliation and lenience to persons who were working in the previous regimes. This policy is being misread by some people as a sign of weakness by the government. The spokesman assured the nation that the government is in a very strong position to steer the country to peace and prosperity and will not (?breach) its responsibility in rendering service to the people of Uganda.

Health Ministry: Reports on AIDS 'Dramatized'

AB300903 Paris AFP in English 0801 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Kampala, May 30 (AFP) — Uganda's Health Ministry on Thursday accused reporters of dramatizing the situation regarding the occurrence of the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) disease in the country, but admitted 37 people had died from it since the beginning of this year.

Uganda Radio said that most of the confirmed 37 deaths were from the southern districts of Masaka and Rakaiwn where the disease was first reported.

According to the radio, the Health Ministry statement said that the AIDS situation was not as bad as had been reported in the press, and accused the press of carrying reports on the disease which had created public panic. Radio said that the greatest causes of death in Uganda were still the preventable diseases like malaria and sleeping sickness, which the government was fighting.

The official *NEW VISION* newspaper on Wednesday quoted Health Minister Ruhakana Rugunda as saying that AIDS was "widespread" in the Rakai area.

The English-language weekly said in its front-page story that the minister had "acknowledged the high prevalence of the deadly AIDS disease in several parts of the country."

CHAD

AFP: Chad Signs African Human Rights Charter

AB301722 Paris AFP in English 1712 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, May 30 (AFP) — Chad has become the 25th Organization of African Unity (OAU) member to sign the African Charter on Human Rights, it was announced here Friday. Chad's charge d'affaires here, Salim Taha, told acting OAU Secretary-General Sylvestre Nsanzimana during the signing ceremony that his country was committed to all international legal instruments of peace and solidarity among peoples, particularly those of OAU member states. So far, 21 of the signatory states have also ratified the Charter, but 26 nations are necessary for it to become binding. The document is Africa's equivalent of the U.N. Charter of Human Rights.

Former GUNT Representative Returns to Ndjamena

AB311149 Paris AFP in French 0943 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 31 May (AFP) — Salmon Yantoingar, former representative of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT, armed Chadian opposition group) in Brazzaville, left the Congolese capital this morning for Ndjamena to finalize his return to President Hissein Habre's regime. Mr Yantoingar, who resigned his post at the end of March in protest against GUNT President Goukouni Oueddei's refusal to attend the Chadian reconciliation meeting in Loubomo (southern Congo), stated before his departure that he was returning to his country in order to participate in "the national reconciliation effort." The former GUNT representative expressed satisfaction with the recent freeing of several opposition members, including some of his own relatives, ordered by President Habre and expressed the hope to see other "Chadian brothers" in the opposition follow his example.

GABON

New Mandatory Card for Foreign Workers Approved

AB280905 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 0630 GMT 28 May 86

[Excerpt] The Gabonese Government has just approved the introduction of a new mandatory card for foreign workers, aimed at combatting illegal immigration. Speaking on the issue after a cabinet meeting, Information Minister Zacharie Myboto said this card will be issued individually and will be valid for specific jobs and companies. It will be issued at the request of the employer by the Labor and Employment Office, upon the presentation of a work contract duly signed by competent services of the Ministry of Labor, and the payment of a 4,400 CFA francs fee. It was pointed out at the Ministry of Labor that the new card will be magnetized and cannot be falsified. Furthermore, this card will be required to obtain a resident permit which will also be magnetized and issued for a 50,000 CFA francs fee.

RWANDA

MRND Party Leader Leaves on PRC Visit 30 May

EA312016 Kigali Domestic Service in French 0430 GMT 30 May 86

[Summary] The MRND [National Revolutionary Movement for development] secretary general, Habimana Bonaventure, yesterday left Kigali for Beijing for a 6-day official visit at the invitation of the CPC [Communist Party of China] in the framework of friendly cooperation between Rwanda and China.

ZAIRE

First State Commissioner Leaves for PRC, ROK

AB011455 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1345 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 1 Jun (AZAP) — First State Commissioner Kengo wa Dondo left Kinshasa today for Beijing, PRC, on the first leg of a trip which will also take him to Seoul, South Korea. Kengo wa Dondo, who is leading a delegation of the Executive Council including Mushobekwa Kalemba wa Katana, state commissioner for international cooperation and external trade, will pay an official visit to the PRC on 7-12 June at the invitation of that country's government. From the PRC, the coordinator of the Executive Council will go to Seoul, South Korea for a similar visit on 16-20 June. He was seen off at Ndjili International Airport by the Korean ambassador and the charge d'affaires of the PRC Embassy in Zaire.

Belgian Officials End Visit, Depart for Home

AB301437 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0700 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 30 May (AZAP) — Daniel Ducarne, minister of the Walloon region in Belgium and in charged of environment and agriculture, and Guillot Pingue, director general of external economic relations at the Belgian Foreign Ministry, left Kinshasa for Brussels yesterday at the end of an official mission to Zaire that lasted a few days. Answering AZAP's questions at Ndjili Airport, Mr Ducarne expressed satisfaciton with the fruitful contacts he had with various Zairian personalities, in particular the state commissioner for land affairs, environment and preservation of nature, with whom he discussed a forestry cooperation project. For his part, Mr Pingue expressed his satisfaction at the success of the mission, which examined in conjunction with Zairian authorities, issues to be submitted to the meeting of the Belgian-Zairian Joint Commission, scheduled in Brussels next June.

GHANA

Security Forces Capture Togo-Based Dissidents
AB301917 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] In a joint operation code named Operation Judas, a combined force of the army and police on Wednesday [28 May] night captured a group of dissidents led by Captain Edward Adjei Ampofo, a former officer of the Military Intelligence Department, who had infiltrated into the country from Lome, Togo. They were captured on their way to their hideout at Madina [a suburb of Accra]. Lance Corporal Benefo, who was involved in a coup plot in 1983, and escaped arrest, was also captured. There were no casualties.

Capt Ampofo, who has been condemned to death in absentia, was first involved in a plot with Lieutenant Colonel Ekow Dennis, Major Okyere and others to destabilize the revolution in June 1983 and managed to escape arrest. While in exile in Lome, Togo, he organized with Alhaji Aziz, Major Ocran, Major Twumasi-Anto, Shaibu Baba and others to stage a coup which was discovered and neutralized by the security forces in December 1984.

Capt Ampofo in his preliminary interrogations has also admitted his involvement in a plot last year with Goka brothers and others, and has confessed that he recruited Braimah Kankani and Yaw Berko to purchase weapons and recruit Warrnat Officer Aforo and Private Koomson for the plot.

It will be recalled that the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, delivered a special message on the activities of dissidents in Togo to President Eyadema earlier in the month, protesting against the use of Togolese territory for subversive activities against Ghana.

Togo Asked Dissidents To Leave
AB311920 Paris AFP in English 1906 GMT 31 May 86

[Excerpt] Abidjan, May 31 (AFP) — Ghanaian authorities have arrested an unspecified number of people for involvement in a plot to topple the government of Flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, Radio Accra reported Saturday.

The radio, monitored in neighboring Ivory Coast, said those arrested were led by former Army Captain Edward Adjei-Appofo, who has been living in exile in Togo since being condemned to death in 1983 for his alleged involvement in several coup attempts.

The radio said Ghana's foreign minister Obed Asamoah had protested to Togo over the alleged use of Togolese territory by Ghanaian dissidents.

(In Lome, Interior Minister Kpotivi Tevi Djidjogbe Lacle, responding to the radio report, announced Saturday that 11 Ghanaian nationals wanted by Accra for alleged involvement in plots against Flt.-Lt. Rawlings had been asked to leave the country by Wednesday. He said in a statement that the 11 were among 15 Ghanaians identified by the Accra government as involved in activities hostile to Rawling's leftist government. Mr Lacle said the names of the 15, 11 of them former soldiers, were transmitted to Togo's president, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, by Ghanaian Foreign Minister Obed Asamoah during a meeting here May 6. No names were released.

(Mr Asamoah asked Togo to expel the 15, he said. But he denied that Mr Asamoah had formally protested over the alleged use of Togolese territory by Ghanaian dissidents. Mr Lacle added that 11 of the Ghanaians named on the list had been located and their names forwarded to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), who asked for a one-month delay of the expulsion for humanitarian reasons.

(Mr Lacle said the Togolese Government had agreed to a two-week delay, giving the 11 until Wednesday to leave. He added that, in the interests of peace and respect of each nation's sovereignty, Togo would never permit its territory to be used as a base for subversion against a neighboring state.)

GUINEA

Fishing Industry Cooperation With USSR Reviewed
AB011057 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] A Soviet fishing boat last Thursday delivered 142 tons of frozen fish at the Conakry (?port).

Today, Mr (Yuriy), the representative of the Soviet Ministry for Fishing Industry in Guinea, gave a press conference at the Conakry harbor. During the conference, Mr (Yuriy) reviewed the cooperation between the Soviet Union and Guinea in the field of fishing. This cooperation has been going on for 20 years now.

The Soviet fishing boats have delivered more than 28,000 tons of fish to Guinea during this period. In 1986, according to the representative, the Soviet fishing boats will deliver (?16,000) tons of fish to our country, that is an increase of 50 percent compared to last year's supply. Two thousand tons of fish have already been delivered.

In the field of training, the USSR has granted about 20 scholarships to young Guineans. Their training will take place in the schools of the Soviet fishing industries. Furthermore, more than 100 Guineans are already working on Soviet (?ships).

LIBERIA

Supreme Court Bans Public Meeting of Opposition
AB302150 Paris AFP in French 2130 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Monrovia, 30 May (AFP) — The Liberian Supreme Court agreed today to an appeal from the Justice Ministry and banned a meeting of the coalition of four opposition parties, it has been officially announced in Monrovia.

In its judgment the court decided that the coalition, consisting of the Liberian Action Party (LAP), the Unity Party (UP), the Liberian Unification Party (LUP), and the United People's Party (UPP), "is not a legal entity," and that a public meeting of the coalition would be a "calamity."

Doe Threatens Striking Health Workers With Dismissal

AB011408 Dakar PANA in English 1345 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Monrovia, 1 June (LINA/PANA) — Liberian President Samuel K. Doe has directed the minister of health and social welfare to dismiss any health worker failing to report for work by Monday 2 June. President Doe gave the directive in Monrovia yesterday, saying the salaries of health workers, like all other government employees, have been in arrears, but could not understand why they resorted to strike action at the time government was exerting all efforts to make salary payments current for all its employees.

Health workers at the nation's largest medical center, the John F. Kennedy Memorial Hospital, have been on strike since early last month to back their demand for four months salaries owed them by government.

The Liberian leader in his reaction yesterday, lamented the attitude of the workers, who he said, should understand the economic difficulties government had been faced with. He said the workers should now appreciate the efforts being made to better the situation.

NIGERIA

Further Reportage, Comment on University Clashes

Minister Says Only 5 Killed

AB301543 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] The Nigerian Labor Congress has been asked to rescind its call for a peaceful nationwide demonstration next Wednesday [4 June] Making the appeal, the minister of information and culture, Colonel Anthony Ukpo, urged all Nigerians to exercise restraint until the outcome of investigations into the clash between students of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, and the police which resulted in the death of some students. The minister said in Lagos today that, contrary to media reports, only five persons were killed in the violence, four of them lost their lives at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, while the fifth was lynched in Kaduna after he had allegedly taken advantage of the burning of a police barracks to steal a television set. Of the four dead in Zaria two were students, one of them, a female student, was hit by stray bullet.

Report of Children's Deaths Denied

AB301835 Paris AFP in English 1818 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Lagos, May 30 (AFP) — Three children were burned to death when students in the northern city of Kaduna Thursday [29 May] set fire to a police barracks near their university, the NEWS AGENCY of NIGERIA (NAN) reported Friday.

The agency also reported that one policeman was lynched by the students.

The NAN report said the wife of another policeman and their six-month-old child were missing following the attack, which was reported amid a weeklong wave of unrest rocking Nigeria's university campuses.

Reached at his residence, Information Minister Anthony Ukpo denied the NAN report. "It's not true," he said.

NAN, along with several newspapers, had earlier reported that police shot and killed two students during the rioting Thursday in front of the Kaduna Polytechnic School.

Colonel Ukpo had already denied the earlier report, saying police had not opened fire. He said the only victim in the riot was a looter who was lynchdd by the students.

Union Chairman Released on Bail

AB301805 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] The chairman of the Ahmadu Bello University chapter of the Academic Staff Union of Universities arrested by the police on Wednesday [28 May] has been released. The Kaduna police commissioner, Alhaji Nuhu Aliyu, told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA in Zaria yesterday that Dr Mahadi was released on police bail. (?He had been arrested) following his claim that four dead bodies were found in the university's hostels a few days after the student-police clash.

Commission of Inquiry Begins

AB301818 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] The Abisoye commission of inquiry into the student disturbances at the Ahmadu Bello University today held its first sitting at the campus of (?the university). The vice chancellor of the university, Prof Ango Abdullahi (?was asked) to submit a report [words indistinct] tribunal. Tracing the remote causes of the clashes, the vice chancellor attributed them to the lifting of the ban on students' unionism which enabled the students to stage a rally in commemoration of the 1978 students crisis. He stated that he communicated with the police in Zaria, who asked him to formally put the request in writing (?before) the crisis. Prof Abdullahi said the affair [words indistinct] to the police.

At a meeting (?that was held) on Friday, he said it must be gathered [words indistinct] and that those who lost their lives did so through their failure to vacate the campus after 3 o'clock that day, as directed by the authorities. Prof Abdullahi [passage indistinct] which the vice chancellor had earlier claimed to be the brain behind the Friday rally, which resulted in the killing.

Hearing continues.

Rivers State University Ordered Closed

AB302133 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] The Rivers State University of Science and Technology has been closed. The senate said the atmosphere in the University was not conducive for academic activities. The institution will be reopened on the 16th of next month.

BBC Condemned for 'Biased Reports'

AB311836 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] The Federal Government has condemned the British Broadcasting Corporation [BBC] for the biased reports it carried on the recent student unrests in Nigeria.

In a statement in Lagos today, the chief press secretary to the president, Chief Duro Onabule, said the BBC has discredited its international reputation by carrying misleading reports which were capable of shaking the confidence of the outside world in Nigeria's political stability. He specifically referred to the news reports of last Thursday and Friday [29, 30 May] which gave the impression that the students were protesting against the Federal Military Government. Chief Onabule stated that these reports were false like an earlier one by the organization, which told the world that the violence at Ahmadu Bello University was as a result of government cuts in the funding of post secondary education. He said that it was clear that the current unrest by students was caused by misunderstanding between the student body and the authorities at the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

The chief press secretary stated that though the sympathy strikes and protest demonstrations by the students of several educational institutions were inevitable, they were still not against the Federal Government.

Papers Trace Cause of Unrest

AB300750 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 30 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Seven papers: the *NIGERIAN TRIBUNE*, the *NEW NIGERIAN*, the *DAILY TIMES*, the *DAILY SKETCH*, as well as the *GUARDIAN*, the *VANGUARD*, and the *NIGERIAN OBSERVER* write on the riots by students in higher institutions in the country following the killing of some of their colleagues of the Ahmadu Bellow University [ABU], Zaria. While the papers jointly condemn the killing of the ABU students by police, they believe that the violent reaction by students in parts of the country would do more harm than good.

Tracing the causes of the ABU riot, the *TRIBUNE* is of the view that students' reactions would have been contained if the government had acted promptly.

The *NEW NIGERIAN* and the *TIMES* describe as irresponsible the press statement by the Kaduna State commissioner of police that the law authorized the police to shoot demonstrating students. The papers believe that the statement has helped to escalate the riot in other parts of the country.

Condemning the attack on media houses by some students in Lagos, the *VANGUARD* and the *OBSERVER* say that such acts of barbarism would harm rather than help the students' case before the Abisoye panel and the public. The *SKETCH*, the *GUARDIAN*, and the *OBSERVER* appeal to students to exercise restraint and stop further violence. They should also wait for the outcome of the commission of inquiry the government has set up to look into the ABU tragedy. They also call on parents and guardians to appeal to their children and wards to stop further destruction.

Student Killing by Police Condemned

AB010738 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 1 Jun 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *OBSERVER* and the *HERALD* join other newspapers in condemning last week's clash between the police and students of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. The papers describe the police action as barbaric and unwarranted.

The *OBSERVER* is however surprised by the spate of vandalism which greeted student demonstrators all over the country. The papers blame the students for overreacting and want them to realize that it is not in their own interest and that of the nation to have a breakdown of law and order. It urges the students to always live above board and exhibit elements of morality expected of them. The *OBSERVER* also appeals to them to be calm while awaiting the report of the Abisoye panel.

The *HERALD* on its part says pronouncements by the two principal parties in the crisis have shown that the killings of the students were not mere coincidence. The paper is referring to the vice-chancellor of the Ahmadu Bello University, Professor Ango Abdullahi, and the Kaduna state police commissioner, Elhaji Nuhu Aliyu. It calls for their immediate dismissal, while they should also be prosecuted for offenses against the state. The *HERALD* appeals to the Babangida administration to ensure that those responsible for the unwarranted killings are brought to book and this, according to the papers, is to enable the government to retrieve its image on human rights posture.

Further Comment on Clashes

AB020737 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 2 Jun 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NATIONAL CONCORD* reasons at the recent student-police clash in the country and says the delicate situation which arose from the unwarranted killings of students calls for caution from all and sundry. The paper blames the police for their handling of the situation and calls on the inspector general of police to issue a preliminary statement assessing the performance of the force during the crisis. Such a statement, according to the *CONCORD*, will help to restore public confidence in the force. It appeals to the students and labor leaders to cooperate with the Abisoye Panel to get at the roots of the tragedy. While the *CONCORD* waits for the outcome of the panel, it enjoins all Nigerians to mourn the death of the students.

And in its editorial, the *OBSERVER* also calls on the Nigerian Labor Congress, NLC, to reconsider its decision to withdraw from the panel. The paper wants the NLC to realize that its withdrawal will not be in the interest of the nation.

Uwaifo Submits Judicial Report to Babangida

AB302158 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] The federal special investigation panel has recovered over 200 million naira in cash from politicians, public officers, and contractors. It also recovered landed property and vehicles valued at over 35 million naira. This was made known today by Justice Sampson Uwaifo, while submitting the report of his panel to President Ibrahim Babangida at Dodan Barracks. The panel considered 689 cases involving 1,017 persons.

Justice Uwaifo remarked that some people tried to stop the panel from taking the legal approach to matters before it. But according to him, they did not succeed. Justice Uwaifo said the panel did not have much problem with the press, but with the way a growing number of very important Nigerians held their views on important national issues. Mr Justice Uwaifo described the action as a well patronized enterprise. He said that the question was not how to solve it entirely, but how to minimize corruption so that it no longer came seriously into focus. Mr Justice Uwaifo said that the panel had made serious efforts to identify some causes of corruption and indiscipline in the country's body politic and offered a few suggestions on how to fight them.

The federal government intends to use the reports of the Justice Uwaifo and Justice Bello tribunals of inquiry as the basis for clearing dirty practices in Nigerian politics. President Ibrahim Babangida stated this in Lagos today, when he received the report of the Justice Uwaifo judicial commission of inquiry into cases of persons conditionally released from detention. President Babangida stated that the government would review the report objectively with fairness and firmness. Those found guilty, he said, will be made to pay the political and legal price for their crimes. On the other hand, those who acquitted themselves honorably while in public office will be given due recognition. The president said that the Justice Uwaifo tribunal's report will constitute a watershed in the political evolution of the country. He stated that the actions that could emerge after consideration by the Armed Forces Ruling Council will give the nation a new beginning after several false starts.

AFP: Foreign Minister Deems UN Session Successful

AB302051 Paris AFP in English 1751 GMT 30 May 86

[Excerpt] United Nations, New York, May 30 (AFP) — Nigerian Foreign Minister Bolaji Akinyemi said Friday he considered the special U.N. session on Africa's economic crisis a success, even though the international community had not made any financial commitment to the continent's 128 billion dollar recovery programme.

He said this refusal did not mean the five-year plan would "go back into the cooler," although he admitted it would "make it more difficult and probably take longer."

Africa is seeking 45.6 billion dollars in outside help for the five-year programme but Mr Akinyemi said he did not regard the gathering as a pledging conference.

He said the session had focussed world attention on the continent's economic problems in a positive way, shown that "we accept responsibility for pulling Africa out of its economic difficulties" and that "we are not seeking to make Africa a charity case."

He said the debt moratoriums offered by Canada, Netherlands and Denmark at the session had "broken through an ideological barrier." Their decisions would have consequences "on future bilateral and multilateral negotiations down the road," he said.

Mr Akinyemi said industrialised nations had to realize there is a linkage between Africa's economic recovery and their own continued recovery.

Petroleum Minister Returns From Saudi Arabia

AB302201 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] The minister of petroleum resources, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, returned home today from Saudi Arabia, where he attended the OPEC lobby group meeting on oil price. [Words indistinct] optimistic that prices in the world market will improve. He told newsmen at Murtala Muhammad Airport that even the United States is now willing to see that oil price is stabilized. The minister said that OPEC enjoys the cooperation of all countries he contacted on this issue of stabilization.

SENEGAL

Diouf Returns From New York, Comments on UN Session

AB302031 Dakar PANA in French 1442 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Dakar, 30 May (APS-SEN/PANA) — Senegalese head of state Abdou Diouf said in Dakar this morning that his appeal on the eve of the UN special session on Africa has been heard because the session was attended by "many top-level officials" from rich countries which alone can "guarantee its success."

Mr Diouf, who made this statement on his arrival from New York where he attended this session in his capacity as the current

OAU chairman, preferred "not to give his views" concerning a rapid solution to the African problems following this meeting. He said, however, that he was "impressed by the level of the international community's representatives."

"My role," the current OAU chairman added, "was to deilver Africa's message calmly with patriotic commitment, and in a spirit of solidarity and open-mindedness. I believe that the message was well received."

This special UN session on Africa's critical economic situation, which opened on Tuesday [27 May] at the UN Headquarters in the presence of President Abdou Diouf and some 80 ministers from all the continents, is expected to end tomorrow.

National Assembly Lauds Diouf

AB011253 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 31 May 86

[Statement issued by the members of the National Assembly in Dakar at the end of the first ordinary session meeting of 1986 on 31 May; read by National Assembly Deputy — recorded]

[Text] The National Assembly, considering the critical economic situation of African countries caused by the difficult international economic crisis; considering the relentless efforts being made by President Abdou Diouf, the current OAU chairman, and his wise steps toward finding a remedy for these countries — steps which have resulted in the convening of the special UN session to discuss Africa's economy; considering the political situation of the African Continent which is characterized by constant fratricidal conflicts; considering President Abdou Diouf's several acts of mediation and his laudable efforts at establishing a just and lasting peace among brotherly African countries; considering the very tragic situation of our aggressed and martyred black brothers in South Africa; considering the courageous and constant initiative taken by President Abdou Diouf in this field and his clear and progressive stand on the issue; considering our country's foreign policy, which is based on openness, dialogue, complementarity, and mutual respect; and finally considering the success achieved by our country's economic recovery policy, which forms the basis of social peace and stability; pay tribute to the clear sightedness and imagination of President Abdou Diouf, current OAU chairman, whose initiatives, actions, and steps led to the awakening of the consciousness of the world toward the critical situation into which the economies of African countries have been plunged — a situation which can only be redeemed through consultations, understanding, and solidarity among poor and rich nations; lauds the intelligence, the seriousness, and the dignity with which President Abdou Diouf led the African group to the special UN session, sensitized the great powers, and presented clear and straightforward suggestions toward finding a solution to this crucial problem; and congratulates President Abdou Diouf for the courageous initiative he took by visiting the various Frontline States to see and experience for himself the situation prevailing [words indistinct] struggling under the racist backward, and barbaric apartheid regime [passage indistinct] for the consolidation and expansion of [word indistinct] the great role being played by Senegal both in the African and International fora. Finally, the National Assembly expresses satisfaction with President Abdou Diouf's readiness to serve his people and the Senegalese nation, and prays that almighty God grant him good health and long life so that he may continue his good work to the betterment of Senegal, Africa, and humanity as a whole.

[Issued] in Dakar on 31 May 1986

[By] The National Assembly

SIERRA LEONE

Reportage on Nationwide General Elections

Minah Briefs Outgoing U.S. Envoy

AB301203 Freetown Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 30 May 86

[Excerpt] First Vice President F.M. Minah has warned all those intending to vote in constituencies other than the ones in which they registered, that they will face the full force of the law. Briefing the outgoing American ambassador, Arthur Lewis, who paid a farewell courtesy call on him yesterday, on the general elections, First Vice President Minah emphasized the importance of the elections, pointing out that violence has been drastically reduced.

Elections 'Without Serious Incident'

AB302125 Paris AFP in French 2045 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Freetown, 30 May (AFP) — The first general elections in Sierra Leone since President Joseph Momoh came to power last November closed today at 1900 GMT.

In the morning polling was marked by the late opening of many polling stations because of delays in the transportation of ballot boxes. Voting took place without serious incident.

Police intervened however at two polling stations in the west of the country, one of them in Freetown, where they resorted to teargas to disperse groups threatening to destroy the polling booths because, in their opinion, people who were not registered were still authorized to vote. These allegations have been denied by an official electoral commission.

Election officials have stated that fresh elections could be arranged in some 15 constituencies because of various irregularities reported to them.

Preliminary results should be known tomorrow morning, but the final results are not expected to be announced before Monday [2 June] because of the remoteness of some regions where horse drawn barges will be used to convey the ballot-boxes to the counting centers.

Some 2 million voters were summoned to elect 105 representatives from among 335 candidates, all nominated by the All People's Congress.

Many Incumbents 'Massively Defeated'

AB010810 Paris AFP in English 0750 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Freetown, June 1 (AFP) — Many incumbents were massively defeated in Sierra Leone's general election on Friday, according to returns released periodically since early on Saturday.

If the trend continued, the 105-seat parliament would contain over 60 percent of newcomers, observers said.

Results for western area, which includes Freetown, showed that seven of 12 constituencies had elected new representatives.

Major upsets included the defeat of Interior Minister Kawusu Konteh and Information Minister Sembu Forna, and of onetime cabinet minister Dalton Shearvn who lost the seat he had held for 24 years to former diplomat Ransford Jarrett Coker.

Former Junior Education Minister Emmanuel Grant lost the Freetown central seat he had held for 11 years to a virtual unknown, economist Christie Greene. Former port authority accountant Musa King scored a landslide victory in Freetown east over ex-junior minister in the first vice-president's office Chernor Maju.

Voter turnout was said to be average. There were 335 candidates, all fielded by the All People's Congress, the only legal party.

The Electoral Commission said new elections were to be held in 15 constituencies on June 5 because polling there on Friday was "deemed not to be free and fair." They are mainly in the provinces of Moyamba, Kenema and Kaulahun, respectively 124, 193 and 291 miles (198, 328 and 465 kms) from the capital.

ANGOLA

Foreign Ministry Message on RSA Arms Embargo

MB302000 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 30 May 86

[Message from the Ministry of External Affairs to the seminar on an arms embargo against South Africa, held in London from 28 to 30 May — date of issue not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the seminar on an arms embargo against South Africa held in London from 28 May to 30 May, the government of the People's Republic of Angola expresses its staunch support for all similar initiatives designed to enlighten international public opinion on the need to implement an arms embargo against racist South Africa, as decreed by the United Nations through Resolution 421 in 1977. Had such an embargo been enacted, it would have certainly contributed toward a decrease in the aggressiveness of the Pretoria regime, which illegally occupies Namibia and part of the Angolan territory,carrying out a de facto aggressive policy of terrorism within South Africa itself and throughout the entire southern African region.

Over the past few years, the military and nuclear capability of racist South Africa has steadily strengthened, in view of the supply of Western military and nuclear materiel, proving that the military industry of certain Western countries systematically and openly violates that embargo with the covert support of their governments.

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola takes this opportunity to greet all participants in the seminar and wish them success, for the sake of peace, stability, and security in southern Africa.

Official Denounces U.S. Policy in Southern Africa

MB310737 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Comrade Pascoal Luvualu, member of the MPLA/Labor Party Political Bureau, has appealed to the international community to use every means at its disposal to ensure that southern Africa becomes a region of peace and prosperity. In his capacity as secretary general of the National Union of Angolan Workers, he is attending the Fifth Congress of the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers. He said the apartheid system is the only factor causing regional destabilization. On this matter, he said there is no disagreement among the peoples of southern Africa because the situation in the region is a consequence of the struggle between the Namibian and South African peoples on one side and apartheid and colonialism on the other. The Angolan official denounced the U.S. Government which, on the one hand, says it is trying to contribute to a peaceful solution to the situation in southern Africa, while on the other giving political and military support to the puppet bands in their destabilizaton maneuvers against the Angolan and Mozambican Governments.

Pascoal Luvualu said the implementation of UN Resolution 435/78 was the only way a peaceful solution to the Namibian issue will be reached and emphasized to the need to apply economic sanctions against the Pretoria racist regime as well as to cease all support to UNITA puppet bands.

Two UNITA 'Rebels' Sentenced to Death

MB310841 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] The tribunal of the 9th military region has sentenced two UNITA rebels, accused of high treason and armed rebellion, to death. The crimes committed by these UNITA rebels were proven by the tribunal. Another two UNITA rebels are being tried by this tribunal, but their trial has been suspended while they undergo psychiatric testing and further court questioning.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Stops Over in Sri Lanka, Returns to Maputo

MB310940 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0800 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Returning from a visit to Japan, President Samora Machel and his delegation discussed the Nonaligned Movement with the Sri Lankan foreign minister. The meeting was held at the Colombo airport during a 1-hour technical stopover this morning. The next summit of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries will be held this year in Zimbabwe.

On his arrival in Maputo, President Samora Machel was greeted by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau and secretary of the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly, and by other high-ranking party and state officials.

Declares Satisfaction With Japan Visit

MB010700 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] President Samora Machel has said that his 5-day working visit to Japan surpassed expectations in regard to cooperation prospects. President Samora Machel returned to Maputo this morning. He said he was very satisfied with the results of the visit. Some major Japanese enterprises have expressed enthusiasm over the possibility of wide-ranging relations with our country. Japan extended credit worth $5.8 million to Mozambique and made a grant worth $17.5 million.

Chissano Comments on Apartheid, Peace

MB020609 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Joaquim Chissano, the minister of foreign affairs, today chaired the main opening ceremony of Peace Week, scheduled to end next Sunday. Joaquim Chissano told the gathering that the ceremony was to pay homage to the UN Charter, which from its first pages expresses the desire to spare future generations the horrors of war. Joaquim Chissano especially emphasizedfactors hindering peace; namely, the arms race, colonialism, racism, and apartheid. Apartheid in our region means institutionalized racism, the last bastion of colonialism, constant aggression, and organized terrorism against neighboring countries. To fight for peace in southern Africa means to struggle for the eradication of the apartheid system, Joaquim Chissano said in his speech.

Joaquim Chissano also stressed the Mozambican people's determination to take arms at any time to defend the peace for which the 25 September heroes fought. We are ready to eliminate terrorism, which amounts to armed banditry in our country. We will not permit anyone to confuse us. We do not want peace in exchange for our freedom, and we do not want peace in exchange for our independence, Minister Chissano stressed.

'Armed Bandits' Attack Matola, Two Killed

MB301708 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1600 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] At about 2000 yesterday a small group of armed bandits infiltrated the Matola area, attacking and setting on fire an Urban Public Transport [TPU] bus, an official source told Mozambique radio today. There were no victims in this incident, a TPU source said. In another incident, the group of armed bandits attacked a motorbike [words indistinct], having killed two people. The Mozambique Armed Forces immediately intervened forcing the bandits to withdraw, leaving an undisclosed number of casualties behind.

Two 'Bandit Camps' Destroyed in Zambezia

MB010921 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0606 GMT 1 Jun 86

[From the Armed Forces "Voice of Combat" program]

[Text] We have learned from our Zambezia Province correspondent that FPLM forces stationed there recently destroyed two armed bandit camps at (Tetete) and (Mandioca). A total of 400 people living under the yoke of the armed bandits were freed and an assortment of war materiel was captured. Goods belonging to the people were also recovered.

NAMIBIA

Voice of Namibia on S. African 'Misinformation'

LD301724 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] In this week's edition of "Focus on SWAPO", we look at SWAPO's successes on the battle front and Pretoria's misinformation campaign. Observers of the Namibian political scene are familiar with Pretoria's massive misinformation campaign with regard to the national liberation struggle of the Namibian people, made easier by the absence of opportunities for independent investigation due to the string of draconian laws, vigorously involved [as heard] by the occupationist authorities in the territory. The world is more often than not fed with Pretoria's version on the war situation in the territory.

Since the beginning of the year, the national liberation struggle being waged by the Namibian people, under the guidance of SWAPO, has been intensified with renewed vigor. This fact has been also confirmed by the now too frequent communiques, the military occupationist authorities have been dishing out since January. In the first 2 months of this year alone, SWAPO announced in a detailed communique that its forces eliminated at least 120 enemy soldiers in combat operations in Namibia. The same communique revealed that several enemy soldiers have been jailed for refusing to fight the fire of the SWAPO fighters.

Now, SWAPO military headquarters have announced the shooting down of a C-160 transport plane of the South African military on 21 May in the war zone. According to the communique, the plane which was travelling from (Obwo) to (Ondangwa) was brought down by a PLAN [People's Liberation Army of Namibia] air defense squad at (Ontanda) in the area of (Ugualuzi), killing all occupants and destroying the whole plane and everything on board. This is the third military plane of the enemy brought down by PLAN antiaircraft fire in less than a month. On 30 April and 3 May, the Namibian fighters destroyed two DC-3 planes of the South African military at (Ondangwa) and (Obwo).

Just before the communique from the SWAPO defense headquarters, the South African propagandists, in characteristic fashion, claimed that their forces have killed more than 50 SWAPO combatants and lost only 1 man in a single operation against SWAPO. What made their statement absurd was the admission that they were ambushed by a unit of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, PLAN, in that engagement. There is no need for a military expert to see the ridiculousness of the South African claim. Simple logic leads one to conclude that the South African military which fell in a PLAN ambush could not have lost a mere 1 man in a surprise attack.

However, the intensification of the armed struggle in Namibia, as the enemy himself admits, shows the determination of the Namibian people, led by SWAPO, to fight and defeat the racist occupationist regime in Namibia. Nothing short of genuine national independence will satisfy the Namibian people. Pretoria's fictitious figures of alleged SWAPO losses will never drive the Namibian people to despair as the enemy clearly hopes. Neither will they change the actual situation on the ground which the Namibian people know to be different from the enemy account.

Fellow countrymen, comrades, let us intensify the armed national liberation struggle, mass political activities, and the struggle on the diplomatic front to force the enemy out of our country. Let us draw inspiration from the readiness of several countries, notably Ethiopia, Nigeria, and India to render increased concrete material assistance to the liberation struggle in southern Africa which will undoubtedly boost our capability to deal the fascist Pretoria regime further devastating blows and seize power. The decisive page of our struggle demands more sacrifices, increased vigilance, and complete devotion to our just struggle for national and social liberation. Everything for the struggle! All for victory!

SWAPO Claims 8 Soldiers Dead in Attack on Base

MB300934 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Between 28 and 29 May SWAPO fighters carried out a very successful military operation against a South African military base in (Okahawa), Namibia, killing eight South African soldiers and wounding and mutilating a number of others. In a communique issued in Luanda yesterday, SWAPO pointed out that the action also resulted in the downing of a South African helicopter, and the destruction of four water tanks, tents, assorted war material, and a storehouse. Since the beginning of the year, SWAPO fighters have killed 357 South African soldiers and shot down five aircraft and helicopters. Last week, SWAPO announced that it had shot down a South African C-160 transport place on its way to Ondangwa from (Obuyi).

SWAPO Reportedly Establishing Angolan Bases

MB301903 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 May 86 p 1

[*THE STAR*'s Africa News Service]

[Excerpt] Windhoek — SWAPO is re-establishing bases in the demilitarised zone of southern Angola in apparent violation of the 1984 Lusaka Accord between South Africa and Angola. Major-General Georg Meiring, commander of the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF), says the situation in southern Angola is reverting to the position it was in 1983, before Operation Pretea by the South African Defence Force. In that operation, SADF and Namibian units launched an all out attack against SWAPO installations in Angola. The South African occupation of the area gave rise to the Lusaka Accord, in terms of which the South Africans were to withdraw to Namibia. In return, the Angolans gave the assurance that SWAPO would not be allowed to reoccupy the region and use it as a springboard for terrorist attacks on Namibia. Speaking yesterday at Ondangwa, General Meiring warned that the security forces would not hesitate to take stronger action against SWAPO and its protectors to defend the people of Namibia.

SOUTH AFRICA

Political Leaders Address Republic Day Ceremonies

P.W. Botha Lights Flame

MB310907 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0906 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 31, SAPA — South Africa, along with other world countries, stood in the firing line of an undeclared war, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. Opening the renovated Stal Plein and the Garden of Rememberance in front of Tuynhuys, his parliamentary office, he said neither South Africans nor their naive friends should close their eyes to this reality. "The hell which our enemies want to cause is for the account of South Africans themselves. We cannot and we dare not allow that." Unsuspecting populations had paid the same price in Africa, Central America, and Asia.

Today was the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the republic which had "finally and indisputably confirmed our status as a sovereign independent state." "We are no longer a colonial subject of any other power. That is why no other state must assume the right to prescribe to us. We ourselves solve our problems here with responsibility and the goodwill and cooperation in a constitutional sense and in a cultural sense," Mr Botha said. "Certain Western leaders condescendingly preach to South Africa. They apply double standards. They are protecting the interests of their respective countries by military action, but condemn our country when we look after our interests. It has rightly been said by experts on world politics that a third world war would not be declared. It would simply come into being. Today South Africa is one of the countries in the world, and there are others, who stand in the firing line of such an undeclared war."

Before lighting the flame of rememberance, which honours all South Africans of every colour, race or creed, from the earliest time to the present who had died in defence of the country, he said it was a symbol of the spirit of freedom in South Africa kept alive in the past and which needed to remain a future ideal. "It serves as a witness of all who died and who will die in the search for and maintaining this ideal of freedom." Freedom also entailed great responsibility and demanded sacrifice and courage. Irresponsibility would work against the endeavour to make all South Africa's peoples share freedom but rather surrender to the forces of chaos and revolution who dampened the spirit of freedom. "Freedom of religion and worship; freedom of the law; freedom of competition in the economy and freedom of out state and its governing structures — that is our ideal and way of life," Mr Botha said. "At this moment, this republic is again caught up in battle. We are threatened by forces from outside which link up with international terrorism. In the past we were willing to fight for those values and ideals we believe in. Values and life ideals which made provision for our diversity of languages, communities and cultures. We dare not now hesitate to stand shoulder to shoulder to defend this republic and everything that is dear and valuable to us."

Commemorates Heroism

MB311134 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1133 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 31, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, today lit a flame of rememberance on Stal Plein [Steel Square] in Cape Town to commemorate all South Africans slain in battle. He said it was unique from the other civilian and military memorials such as the Voortrekker Monument in Pretoria, the 1820 settlers monument in Grahamstown, the national women's monument in Bloemfontein and South Africa's Delville Wood memorial in France beccause it spanned time and place. It paid homage to and honoured those who died from earliest times, the present and the future.

"It honours all South Africas — no matter where their last resting place may be. It may be in war cemeteries, in various graveyards, or alone in some marked or unmarked grave somewhere in the world. In foreign lands from Trondheim in Norway in the north; Arlington Cemetery in the West and Sri Lanka or

Sumatra in the east. Or in the south — in the operational area on our northern borders or elsewhere on the African continent. And also those brave men who struggled for three hard and long years to defend their freedom against a mighty empire. They were acclaimed by the international community then and are now still not forgotten by their people."

At least 26,000 South African soldiers had died in major international conflicts from the First World War to the Korean War. Since becoming a republic many hundreds more had died protecting the countries borders and "the stability and freedom of our beautiful land against the tyranny of terrorist and revolutionary forces." "For a country with a relatively small population such as South Africa, these are sad figures." Mr Botha said the flame was a memorial of freedom and as he lit it said he did so with pride.

Wreaths were laid at the memorial stone by Mr Botha, the chief of Defence Force, Genl Jannie Geldenhuys, the administrator for the Cape, Mr Gene Louw, and the Mayor Leon Markovitz of Cape Town while the 2000 dignitaries stood in silence and the flag was lowered to half mast. As the flame was lit sun broke through the mist that had shrouded the city and blocked the view of Tabel mountain. With the sounding of the final tribute, a 21 cannon salute to commemorate the 25th anniversary of Republic Day, just before midday the mist lifted and sun filled the streets of Cape Town.

Criticizes Western 'Double Standards'

MB020434 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1835 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 1, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has hit back at Western leaders who condemned the recent attacks by the SADF on three neighbouring countries. In a thinly-veiled reference to the United States and Britain, Mr Botha said: "Certain Western Leaders condescendingly preach to South Africa. They apply double standards. They are protecting the interests of their respective countries by military action, but condemn our country when we look after our interests." Mr Botha was addressing a 25th Republic Day anniversary ceremony at the re-opening of the Stal Plein in Cape Town.

Experts on world politics predicted that the third world war would not be declared but would simply come into being, and South Africa was one of the countries that stood in the firing line of such a war. "As elsewhere in Africa, Central America, and Asia where unsuspecting populations have paid the price themselves, the hell which our enemies want to cause here is for the account of South Africans themselves. We cannot and we dare not allow that. Our naive friends must stop closing their eyes to this reality. Nor may we — our safe existence is at stake," Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha said that in recent times an increasing number of forces were being applied to weaken the republic "or to hijack it for foreign powers." "Deliberate and cunning attempts are being made to undermine in practice the motto of this republic — unity is strength. There are attempts to set leaders up against each other; to make everything that is being done to ensure that progress and the security of the republic suspect in all quarters." Mr Botha said by spreading discord, an attempt was being made "to once and for all" break the power used to establish the republic. "We should not underestimate the cunning of our enemies," he warned. "The intensity of the attempts to overthrow the constitutional dispensation in South Africa must not be underestimated. No one should be under any illusion about the chaos which enemies want to cause here," he said. Mr Botha said South Africa was no longer a colonial subject of any power. "That is why no other state must assume the right to prescribe to us."

Ministers, Treurnicht Remark

MB311235 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] The deputy minister of defense and of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, says the revolutionary situation in South Africa cannot be pacified overnight. Speaking at a Republic Day ceremony at Verwoerdburg, Mr Vlok said as long as revolutionaries continue to stir up unrest in the country, the government would continue to quell it. He said South Africans should support the actions of the security forces against radicalism and added that both left-wing radicals and right-wing reactionaries were as dangerous to the country's future.

The minister of education and culture in the House of Assembly, Mr Piet Clase, says South Africans had not only become strangers to each other, but had also built up negative and preconceived ideas about each other. Speaking at a Republic Day festival in Welkom, Mr Clase said that the cultural life of each individual and group would have to undergo a change in a form that was fresh and modern. People had to be willing to eradicate the negative, the obsolete, and the harmful.

In the amphitheater of the Voortrekker Monument, the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Treurnicht, said the Republic which had come into being 25 years ago no longer belongs to the whites. The struggle ahead dealt with whites maintaining authority over their own fatherland. Dr Treunicht was one of the speakers at a Republic Day meeting of the Afrikaner Volkswag [National Guard] under the leadership of Professor Carel Boshoff of Pretoria.

Other speakers were the leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party], Mr Jaap Marais, and the leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], Mr Eugene TerreBlanche.

TerreBlanche Warns of Onslaught

MB311224 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1221 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 31, SAPA — About 6000 people descended on Pretoria's Monument Koppie today for the Conservatives Republic Day gathering to hear a rather subdued Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] leader, Mr Eugene TerreBlanche, tell them they should form "a total shield for the total onslaught" from outside. Mr TerreBlanche was the final speaker at the flag-draped gathering, following the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party] leader, Mr Jaap Marais, Volkswag [National Guard] leader Prof Carel Boshoff and Conservative Party leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht.

The spirit of the expectant crowd, who arrived with AWB and "vierkleur" [four color] flags, was tempered however by a tedious programme of songs, cultural hype and the baking sun before the four main speakers took the microphone.

In his short speech Mr TerreBlanche said a nation could not negotiate for its interests at the United Nations — it had to work for them itself from generation to generation. The Afrikaner nation and country was bound by the vow, and therefore they could not be given away. "We are not conservative — we are freedom fighters," he said.

AWB "brandwagte" [fire watch] prevented the press from interviewing Mr TerreBlanche after he spoke. Members of the public said they thought his speech was "subdued" due to the limitations under which the amphitheatre had been made available to the gathering.

While Mr Jaap Marais spoke two SADF helicopters evoked cheers from the crowd when they flew past at 12.05 pm, towing the South African flag and what appeared to be the SADF flag. Mr Marais said apartheid had given blacks more than anything other policy had done. "The nation is not prepared to lose its freedom — if we must fight for it we shall," he said.

A battery of foreign TV crews videotaped Mr TerreBlanche, who is seen by the foreign press corps as a charismatic politician who may figure strongly in South Africa's future, if he now plays his cards right.

Natal CP, HNP Discuss Unification of Right Wing

MB020447 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1824 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 1, SAPA — The Conservative Party (CP) and the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party] (HNP) in Natal met last week to consider ways to unite the provincial branches of the two parties. In a statement today, Mr F. Schutte, secretary of Action White Natal (AWN), said members of his organisation "felt that South Africa could no longer reflect the luxury of two right wing parties" and the "unification of the two parties in Natal could lead to unity throughout South Africa." AWN, a joint body of both parties set up to oppose plans for the federation of Natal and KwaZulu, plans to use the services of the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (SABRA) to provide guidelines for the unification of the parties, Mr Schutte said. At a meeting on May 19 in the Durban city hall, the chairman of AWN, Mr C. Wolmarans, said one of the primary aims to the new organisation was to unite the right in Natal.

Pik Botha Condemns Western Attitudes Toward RSA

MB301844 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha today made a scathing attack on the international community. He said the Western countries do not care who governs South Africa, and that even a tyrannical system would be acceptable to the East.

[Begin Botha video in English] The news will become worse before it can become better. There is no understanding in the outside world of the basic complexities of South Africa. It is a superficial judgment, and unless the governments of the West change their attitude, which is a false one based on distorted views, there will be more punitive measures, more sanctions, coming to us. This is my prediction to you today. But let them do it, then, after we have decided and announced in all sincerity to share power, to remove discrimination. I refuse to be a party to the handing over of this country to chaos and to the forces of Marxism. That is the dividing line on which we will fight. Let me make it clear to you. [applause] [changes to Afrikaans] I honestly believe today — and I have come to this conclusion after deep soul-searching during the past month or two and after discussions on a wide front with representatives of other governments — that the Western world outside, the so-called free world out there, does not care if this country is governed by a tyrannical system because they believe and they think they can get along with such a system, and buy its coal from these tyrants, buy its gold from them. They do not care if fundamental rights are trampled on here. As long as they can continue to obtain strategic minerals and materials, it makes no difference to them who governs here. [end video]

Reacts to Danish Sanctions

MB301937 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says he expected the decision by the Danish parliament to ban trade with South Africa. Mr Botha referred on inquiry to his speech at a luncheon of the Southern Cross Fund in Johannesburg today, in which he had said that the country could expect to have further sanctions imposed against it.

Heunis Urges United Front Against USSR 'Imperialism'

MB310441 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1928 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, May 30, SAPA — Afrikaners, as "Africa's first freedom fighters," had a heavy responsibility to withstand "Moscow's new imperialism," the minister of constitutional planning and development, Mr Chris Heunis, said today. Speaking on the eve of Republic Day in Kareedouw, Mr Heunis said the "imperalist onslaught," which was aimed at all races, could only be overcome if all South Africans formed a united front. It had to be realised, he said, that "Russian imperialism had no respect for freedom of the individual and the country." "This form of imperialism is enslaving African countries on a scale unknown in history."

For the sake of unity, the confidence and co-operation of Africans had to be won and they had to be convinced of a shared future, said Mr Heunis. It was necessary to give Africans the necessary freedom and right of self-determination and ways had to be found of satisfying their political aspirations. Addressing a crowd of about 100 at the Paul Suer High Schoolsportsfield, Mr Heunis said current political reform was necessary to ensure the welfare of all South Africans. "Thereby will we ward off the forces of revolution while at the same time satisfying the legitimate aspirations of other groups."

Commentary Evaluates U.S. Aid to Africa
MB021009 Johannesburg International Service in English
0630 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Station commentary: "The United States and Africa"]

[Text] (?Just a few hours after) the Reagan administration came to power the American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, warned the countries of the world that the United States intended using ecnonmic aid as a foreign policy tool. Now the American ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Vernon Walters, has reemphasized that the American Congress may limit aid to developing countries which consistently vote against the United States in the United Nations.

As an example, he mentioned the case of Ethiopia. This country voted against the United States 90 percent of the time and yet last year the United States provided Ethiopia with as much food as the whole of the rest of the world put together. President Reagan himself has stated his administration's intentions to go out of its way to identify its allies and friends to provide them with the support they deserve.

To a considerable extent, the Reagan administration has been honoring its commitment with the (?common allies) or all those willing to make a stand against Soviet aggression and expansionism, and even assisting freedom movements trying to rid their countries of occupying Soviet surrogate forces, the most dramatic example being the assistance which the Americans are providing to Dr Jonas Savimbi's UNITA movement, which is battling against some 35,000 Cubans in Angola.

The United States is never to alter the position that it is distancing itself from those who never have a good word to say about the Americans and from those who cannot afford assistance from the United States, again establishing the fact both publicly and privately. [sentence as heard]

Prospects for Crossroads Rebuilding, Peace Viewed
MB301446 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1900 GMT 29 May 86

[Videotaped report by John Simpson, shown against backdrop of Crossroads camp near Cape Town with statements by Colin Appleton, regional director of the Western Cape Urban Foundation; Rocky Schelhasa, chief superintendent in charge of township management; Sydney Mzilikazi and Prince Qobingca, members of the Crossroads Executive Committee; and Graham Lawrence, director of housing, Western Cape Development Board, date not given, on the "Network" program, presented live by Michelle Alexander in Johannesburg]

[Text] [Alexander] Good evening. We look at Crossroads, the squatter camp outside Cape Town where some days ago violence resulting in many deaths erupted between rival groups, the so-called comrades and the witdoeke right wing vigilantes resisting what they termed violence of the left. But after the scrapping of influx control and the option of future residence in Khayalitsha there might be more hope for the residents of Crossroads. This report from John Simpson.

[Begin video] [Simpson] One official called it as though a nuclear bomb had struck. The violence at Crossroads between the comrades and fathers erupted during the weekend before last. Charging mobs battling with pangas and spears were daily scenes on our televisions. The death toll when all the bodies are found will probably number over 40. Out of an estimated population of about 110,000, 25,000 have been made homeless. Of the 15,000 structures, one-third has been destroyed. But what caused it and what of the future? This is now no-man's land. On this side of the wire [video shows Crossroads area] the devastation and beyond, the fathers, the conservative element. On the other side of the road is Nyanga, where the comrades are. This is the so-called leftwing in the political spectrum, but is very easy to be simplistic; in fact, it is much more complicated than that.

[Appleton] You have many groups that have settled in Crossroads over an extended period of time, going right back to the mid 70's. The original group which has now taken the title of fathers was chaired or is chaired by a person called Mr (Johnson Gcovowana), and that group originally settled in Crossroads and grew larger and larger and they, in fact, undertook certain negotiations with governemnt regarding their ability to stay in the area.

[Simpson] So where did the comrades come into this?

[Appleton] It is alleged that the comrades really belong to groups of youth who are associated with the United Democratic Front [UDF]. Whether that is true or not is very difficult to say. But certainly there have been major ideological clashes between the young people, who operate largely in the areas controlled by Mr (Gemile) and Mr (Toise) and Mr (Kapeta), compared to the area that is controled by Mr (Gcovowana).

[Schelhasa] Now the comrades is a term that became apparent in 1976 at the first round of riots we had here. Today every youngster, every young person, that is obviously against the regime, against the government — which is commonly referred to as leftist or radical, are called comrades. I don't think of any particular organization as such. I think the comrades are commonly referred to as the youth.

[Simpson] The rest of the world has failed to understand the complexities of Crossroads, but for the fathers and the comrades the issues, on the surface anyway, are clear. Crossroads, despite the poverty, is home to both sides. For most, it is all they have. They are unemployed, hungry, and destitute. It is not the brand of politics that most white people understand. It involves land, territorial control, and who was there first. Mixed into this scene of poverty and unemployment is what many would regard as radical politics and the result is violence.

[Mzilikazi] The Crossroads is a peace place. We are the people who want to live in peace here, but anyway here come leaders from Hout Bay and other places such as Killarney. They stay next to us here and after that when they are there now they make war between us. They are throwing the petrol bombs on our houses.

[Qobingca] Yes, you know that is our problem, there are the comrades who have come in there. They say they want to move us here from Crossroads. They say we didn't want to join their organization.

[Simpson] And what's your feeling on that? Are you a political man?

[Qobingca] I am not a political man. I am a political man, but I know the freedom [words indistinct]. But I did not know this freedom here — a black man killing another black man. These children, they kill — they necklace a lot of us.

[Mzilikazi] What kind of liberation are they fighting for if they kill — they let these youngsters kill our own people and we people, we don't believe in necklaces and you see what they say first time. They say our leader is a collaborator.

[Simpson] So you have captured a lot of guns. Are you going to give them to the police?

[Qobingca] We can't give them to the police. We kept it for us.

[Simpson] On the other side of this road is Nyanga where many of the comrades retreated after the systematic destruction of their shacks by the fathers. Their leaders have fled to the established townships and now it is difficult and often dangerous to reach them. They feel that Crossroads is for all. The majority want to return and rebuild their shacks. They don't want the committee and feel that they have received a raw deal from the authorities. So what of the future? Behind me, the comrades, ahead of me, the fathers. What is going to happen to Crossroads and in particular what is going to happen to all these people who have been made homeless?

[Lawrence] Well, the plan for Crossroads' upgrading still stands. I mean that is obvious. The situation that we have here as we had before the fire, obviously had to be attended to, and upgrade the general living conditions for everybody. And that must be proceeded with and I am convinced it will be proceeded with.

[Simpson] What does that mean, that upgrading?

[Lawrence] Basically it means that in an area such as Crossroads which we've got behind us [scenes of Crossroads areas] the basic services had to be provided. We had to have a water reticulation service. We had to have a sanitation reticulation service. We had to have a basic infrastructure for a community, which did not exist in Crossroads.

[Schelhasa] Well, obviously as we look around us today,and we see still the various groupings fighting with each other, I don't think this thing will blow over very soon, at least not tomorrow. At the moment we can just look at the upgrading issue where this whole devastated area will have to cleared up with machinery etc, and the place will have to be fenced, or at least fenced off, and development must start there. In that way one can safely argue that peace will be, as far as the area is concerned, will be there but we can't say about the fighting, how it can carry over into other areas. That is very difficult to say.

[Appleton] The future is going to be very difficult to predict, but I think clearly one has to try and create as many options as possible so as that people who have been evicted from the area have an opportunity to move back. That means mediation needs to take place. Those who have perpetrated the violence need to be brought to justice, and an upgrading needs to be undertaken for all of those who wish to remain in Crossroads.

[Simpson] The human tragedy of Crossroads is now evident — nearly 30,000 made homeless. With the onset of winter in the peninsula there is now an urgent need to provide food, clothing, and shelter. The Red Cross has plans to build a refugee camp but time is short. Disease is daily becoming rife and the first case of typhoid has been reported. If the refugees stay in Crossroads they could face years of squatter camp conditions. Despite the Urban Foundation's decision to withdraw its stewardship in the upgrading program, many have already moved to Khayalitsha where some have asked for a form of permanence, as Graham Lawrence explained earlier in the week.

[Lawrence] The people presently residing here are here on a temporary basis. Last evening I got a list of requests from the committee, inter alia, the one is that they do not want to leave this area, they would like the board to make provisions for them to stay here permanently. Now a decision has not been taken yet, and we haven't discussed it with the committee because we are still moving people in. We would like to have a majority decision. Once we have that, we will see what arrangements can be made for those already here to be given proper accommodation on a properly allocated site at Khayalitsha. We are standing on neutral ground at the moment. This is not designed for residential development but we will have to negotiate that with them.

[Simpson] But now what about the people who will not move away from Crossroads?

[Lawrence] That is complicated, because we are aware of many thousands of people scattered all over the townships. They are being accommodated in halls, etc, and that is presenting a bit of a problem, but they are available and we will accommodate them here until we can sit down and discuss the matter. We have not got any firm decision taken about the people who are scattered all over the place because obviously we don't know what sort of numbers are involved.

[Simpson] The upgrading has begun and the devastation has virtually been cleared. At some stage the Crossroads refugees are going to have to sit down with the authorities and negotiate a future for their families. Both sides are going to have to learn to live together. With the removal of some of the laws affecting restriction of movement, their future in the peninsula seems assured. But one question remains and that is for the refugees to answer; that is, where will they live? This is John Simpson in Crossroads for Network.

Police Reportedly Attack Activist's House

MB310447 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2239 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 30, SAPA — The home of a leading New Crossroads community leader, Mrs Nomahlubi Benge, was allegedly attacked by police tonight. At 830pm, a squad of about ten policemen allegedly shot down the door of Mrs Benge's house after sjambokking people outside the house. Witnesses alleged that a projectile was thrown at Mrs Benge by police. Mrs Benge, known throughout the township as "Mama Benge," was not seriously injured, but was being treated for shock last night. She has played a prominent role in coordinating relief work for Crossroads refugees. Mrs Benge also played a high-profile role in helping prepare affidavits for this week's Supreme Court action, in which an interdict was granted forbidding police, vigilantes and troops from attacking the KTC squatter camp.

Mrs Cindi Tinto said last night about 15 people, including refugees who had been staying with Mrs Benge, were in the house at about 8.30pm. "Two police casspirs numbered 98 and 104 pulled up and about ten policemen chased and sjambokked some of the youths who were standing in front of the house," she said. "Four young boys ran inside the house in panic and locked the door behind them. The police first shot at the front door, then threw something against the door and kicked it. One of the policemen had a long gun, I think it was a shotgun, the rest were carrying sjamboks. The top half of the door broke. The policemen then ran inside," she said. A boy is believed to have been detained. Mrs Tinto said police also broke the handle of Mrs Benge's bedroom door when they kicked it.

An attorney last night interviewed people at the scene, with a view to possible legal action. On Monday last week, Mrs Benge's son, Mpumelelo, was shot and wounded by police in Nyanga East.

Mr Jan van Eck, PFP [Progressive Federal Party] MPC [member of provincial council] for Groote Schuur, who has had extensive dealings with Mrs Benge as a member of the party's unrest monitoring committee, after speaking to her last night said: "I am outraged that a woman of Mrs Benge's compassion has been subjected to this kind of barbarism. I can only describe this as an act of complete barbarism against law-abiding citizens. We will demand an immediate inquiry into this unprovoked attack on the home of an elderly couple, and those responsible must recieve the punishment they deserve," he said.

These allegations have been put to police headquarters in Pretoria, since the local police officer on duty could not be reached for comment last night.

SAP Responds

MB020949 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0934 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Pretoria, June 2, SAPA — Police seeking suspects had gone into the home of a New Crossroads community leader, police said today in response to allegations of an "attack" on the leader's house. The SAP Public Relations Division was responding to allegations that a squad of about 10 policemen shot and kicked down the door of Mrs Nomahlubi Benge's house after sjambokking people outside. It was also alleged that a projectile was thrown at Mrs Benge by police.

In their replying statement, police said: "The SA police had a duty to act in trying to arrest suspects who earlier threw stones at the police. Some of the suspected offenders ght refuge in Mrs Benge's house and the police went in after them in an attempt to effect arrests. If anybody is of the opinion that there is legal cause for complaint, affidavits can be made available to the police so that the allegations can be investigated."

Nel Asks Help in Improving Black Living Conditions

MB301548 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel says the poor conditions in certain black residential areas could be removed much more quickly if the residents cooperated with the authorities. Speaking during a visit to the (Xaba) squatter camp in the KwaNobuhle area of Uitenhage, Mr Nel said although the residents of (Xaba) were living under poor conditions, there were proper facilities available at the new extensions to KwaNobuhle. He pointed out that these facilities were an indication that the government wanted to improve conditions for the squatters. Mr Nel said the government's efforts were being hampered by the lack of cooperation among mony of the inhabitants. Certain members of the United Democratic Front, he said, were trying to hamper cooperation. Mr Nel expressed the hope that blacks would realize that the white authorities wanted to assist them to improve their circumstances.

Le Grange Makes Concessions on Security Bills

MB010556 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] A leading Sunday newspaper reports a showdown between the government and the colored and Indian parliaments has been averted by an agreement to compromise on certain aspects of the two controversial security bills. The bills are to be debated in the House of Assembly on Monday and are expected to be passed despite strong opposition both inside and outside the house. The paper reports Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange has been forced to make concessions on the bills by the government's colored and Indian partners. The bills give police sweeping powers, but it is predicted the compromise would allow law courts to test police detention orders.

Hendrickse Says Coloreds Will Resist ANC, AWB

MB311236 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] The chairman of the Minister's Council in the House of Representatives, Reverend Allan Hendrickse, says the Coloreds as part of the South African nation together with millions of blacks have the spiritual power to resist both the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] and the ANC. Speaking at the Free State regional congress of the Labor Party at Opperman's Gronde [ground], near Koffiefontein, Mr Hendrickse said there was no room for racism in South Africa.

Buthelezi Warns Against Delay in Political Reform

MB301553 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] KwaZulu Chief Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi says the longer the government delays with its political reform, the greater the credibility of the far-right groups in the country would become. Chief Buthelezi was speaking at a news conference at Jan Smuts airport on his return from a visit to Italy. Asked what his view was of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], he replied that he was concerned about the latest developments in far-right politics, but he was of the opinion that now, more than ever before, the majority of whites were prepared to accept political changes in the country.

Radio Freedom Comments on Increased Vigilantism

EA301738 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 29 May 86

[Station commentary: "Hands Off Crossroads"]

[Excerpts] Compatriots: The last week's fierce clashes at Crossroads in the western Cape once again exposed how determined the regime is in its usage of the vigilante murderer squad. Today, they are trying vainly to prove to us that they are destroying Crossroads partly because of the clashes between the so-called radical youngsters and moderate elders. That lie has been rejected as baseless by our people for we know that there are no divisions among the people.

What we know is that the people of South Africa are united as a nation and are fighting against the colonial Nationalist Party regime and its surrogates. The usage of vigilantes has spread to all areas where our people are up in arms against the system. In the KwaNdebele bantustan where our people are resisting and rejecting (Skosanas) pseudo independence, there is (Imbogote). In the Ciskei there are vigilantes; in Natal and KwaZulu, there are (Inkatas); Impis in (Lubua); (Hatudi) has organized his own vigilante units.

Recently, in a press conference held in Johannesburg, the United Democratic Front, exposed secret plans by the enemy to form these vigilante murder squads. According to one of the defectors, Abraham (Zwani), he was recruited by policemen and that in their unit of 20, there were 5 policemen. He revealed that he participated in attacks against homes of students, trade union and political activists pelting them with stones and bottles containing incendiary mixture. In one of these raids, admitted Abraham (Zwani), a child was murdered.

This intensification of the usage of vigilante secret murder squads came to the world limelight last year, following the brutal murder of four [indistinct word] leaders in July, (Metu Koniwe), (Solom Sawuli), (Foscualata), and (Sparo Mukhont).

ANC Says EPG Mission Doomed by SADF Raids

MB311124 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] The ANC says the Commonwealth peace initiative is doomed. The outlawed organization says the Eminent Persons Group's [EPG] hopes of initiating dialogue were shattered by the South African Defense Force cross-border raids and the only alternative open to the group is to recommend sanctions against South Africa.

These ANC positions emerged after interviews in Lusaka with the organization's president, Oliver Tambo, and top officials, Johnny Makatini and Joe Slovo. All three, none of whom may be quoted in South Africa, believe that the EPG has no option but to impose sanctions on the Pretoria government when the 6-month mandate given to the group ends in 2 weeks.

Meanwhile, the South African Government is still apparently balking at the promised ANC acceptance of the suspension of violence, insisting on the organization to totally renounce violence. The ANC's view is that it cannot decide on a firm policy until its jailed leaders have been unconditionally released.

Government Reportedly Sends Secret Message to EPG

MB020659 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] South Africa is reported to have made a last ditch bid to forestall growing Commonwealth demands for economic sanctions against Pretoria. The *BUSINESS DAY* newspaper says the 11th hour attempts have been made in a top secret letter from the South African Government received by the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [EPG] which has been seeking ways to bring about the peaceful abolition of apartheid. The paper says EPG members are maintaining the strictest secrecy about the contents of the note. However, sources say the message hints at talks with th outlawed African National Congress, but insist that violence must end first. This week could be crucial for South Africa's future as the EPG delegates meet tomorrow for a 3-day meeting to discuss exactly what they will recommend in their reports.

Commentary Notes Importance of Economy to Region

MB311051 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 31 May 86

[Station commentary: "Economic Stability in South Africa"]

[Text] Because of the highly sensationalized reports on violence and unrest in South Africa, there are distorted views on the situation within the country. And one of them is that the South African economy is on its knees and about to be flattened. This is not true and although South Africa today has some economic difficulties, the basic economy of the country remains sound. That it should remain the same is in the interests of both the West and many African states. As far as the Western world is concerned, it should be pointed out that South Africa, together with the Soviet Union, possesses more than 90 percent of the world's strategic minerals. South Africa is the most minerals self-sufficient nation in the world and has the most highly developed mining industry in the world. (?Secretly), it has been stated that there are only two mineralized countries in the world: South Africa and the Soviet Union.

For the West, therefore, the loss of South Africa as a [words indistinct] as represented by the ANC terrorist organization would be disastrous. For a large number of African states, the consequences of a severe downturn in the South African economy would be even worse. Despite efforts by an organization like SADCC to reduce the dependency of the southern African states on South Africa, the amount of trade between South Africa and southern Africa has more than doubled to 2 billion rands a year since the formation of SADCC. South Africa is the economic powerhouse of Africa. Its well-being influences the security of the West and [words indistinct]. For the people of South Africa, it is important that this country remains economically sound, but for many others it is equally important.

MNR To Open Information Office in Durban

MB010731 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] The Mozambique resistance movement, the MNR, plans to set up an information office in Durban. It is reported the aim of the office is to unite exile Mozambicans and give them information on the rebel movement. Carmel Rickard has more.

[Rickard] The rebel Mozambican movement is set to open an office in Durban tomorrow, according to a report in today's *SUNDAY TRIBUNE*. RENAMO has as one of its main aims the overthrow of the Frelimo government in Mozambique. There is concern in some quarters that if RENAMO is allowed to open such an office, it could be a violation of the Nkomati Accord. The report indicates that the government's Bureau of Information believes opening the office breaches Nkomati, but the Department of Foreign Affairs sees no problems. Progressive Federal Party leader Colin Eglin is quoted as saying that RENAMO is a rebel movement using terrorist tactics against the Mozambique Government with which South Africa has a formal accord. He strongly believes the plan to open such an office should be stopped.

Anglo American To Observe 16 June Holiday

MB310754 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Anglo American is to give its workers a day off on June the 16th, the 10th aniversary of the Soweto uprising. Anglo Chairman Gavin Relly said in a statement issued last night it was becoming increasingly evident that South Africa's public holidays do not tie in with national sentiment. He said the Anglo offices would close to let all staff attend religious services and, in Relly's words, commit themeselves to peaceful change towards a nonracial democratic South Africa. He called on the government to continue with its pattern of reform and said key black leaders in jails should be released. He also called on black organizations to bring an end to the violence in the country. Relly repeated a call for the public day calendar to be reviewed.

ARMSCOR Head Notes Growth of Armaments Industry

MB020903 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The chairman of ARMSCOR [Armament Development and Production Corporation], Commandant (Piet Marais) says South African self-sufficiency in the arms industry is rapidly increasing. Speaking in Johannesburg, Commandant (Marais) said the level of South Africa's arms industry is reaching such a stage that the arms embargo against the country would soon be of no effect. He said there were very few weapons which still have to be imported in South Africa for use by the defense force. Commandant (Marais) said several South African-manufactured defense systems had also been developed with an eye on the international export market. According to Commandant (Marais), the United Nations arms embargo against South Africa had given more incentive to th arms industry in the country. About 17 percent of the country's defense systems was manufactured by South Africa's private industries.

Police Disperse Witwatersrand University Meeting

MB011200 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Jun 86 pp 1,2

[By Susan Pleming]

[Excerpts] A strong contingent of police yesterday broke up an Education Charter Campaign rally at the University of Witwatersrand and declared it an illegal gathering. This was the third day in succession that police had entered the campus. On Friday 48 academics and students who attempted to march to the Hillbrow police station were arrested. They were released yesterday and will appear in the Hillbrow Magistrate's Court on Monday.

The meeting, which was re-scheduled at the university after organisers failed to obtain magisterial permission to hold an open-air meeting in Jabulani or Regina Mundi, had been running for about an hour when police arrived at 1.30 pm and told more than 1000 students to disperse.

Speakers at the meeting would have included Mrs Winnie

Mandela, Mrs Albertina Sisulu and Mr Jay Naidoo, secretary general of COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions]. The aim of the meeting was to report back on progress of the campaign and to formulate demands for an education charter.

The police, who were armed with shotguns, sjamboks and teargas, formed a circle around the Flower Hall where the meeting was being held. A water cannon and three Casspirs also pulled up outside the hall and nine SADF troop carriers were parked near the campus on De Korte Street. After organisers had agreed to end the meeting the police withdrew to the edge of the campus untill the students had dispersed.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

7 PM, 30 May

MB301651 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1644 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 30, SAPA — Here follows the unrest report up to 7pm today issued by the police Public Relations Division in Pretoria:

At Zandela township in Sasolburg, blacks petrol bombed a private house. One black female was slightly injured.
At the following places corpses were found by the SAP that had died as a result of burn wounds:
At Tanga near Nelspruit, one black man aged 40 years;
At Chesterville near Durban, a black man under 18 years of age;
At Soweto near Port Elizabeth, three black men under 18;
At New Brighton near Port Elizabeth, one black man under 18;
At KwaZakhele near Port Elizabeth, one black man aged about 30;
In Cape Town five persons of all races were arrested for carrying placards and being riotous. They were part of a mob of about 200 people.
At Bonteheuwel coloured township near Cape Town, about 100 coloureds stoned a SAP vehicle. Police arrested two coloured men under 18 years.
At 11.30 this morning a group numbering about 100 marched from the University of the Witwatersrand towards the Hillbrow police station. They were stopped by the SAP at the civic centre. They were told to disperse. When they refused, 48 of them were arrested and taken to Hillbrow police station. The matter is being processed and at this stage it is not known whether they will be detained.

31 May

MB310717 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0716 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 31, SAPA — The following is the 8am unrest report from the police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria:

At Rockland black township near Bloemfontein, the private vehicles of two members of the SAP (South Africa Police) were stoned. One of them had to fire one shot with his pistol, slightly wounding a black female, 18-years-old, and fatally wounding a black man, 23-years, whose surname was Thebe.
Forty nine persons were detained yesterday under Section 57 (1) of Act 74 of 1982 for attending an illegal gathering after they marched to the Hillbrow police station.
Five policemen were injured in incidents involving students yesterday.
Ends report.

7 PM, 31 May

MB010536 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0503 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 31, SAPA — Here follows today's unrest report issued by the police Public Relations Division in Pretoria:

Capt L.J. van Heerden of Klerksdorp died today in the western Cape as the result of a heart attack while on duty in an unrest area.
In Tembisa near Kempton Park, police found the corpse of an unknown black man who had been necklaced.
In Sebokeng near Vereeniging blacks stoned a private vehicle. A member of the SAP had to fire two rounds with his duty pistol, slightly wounding a black man.
Report ends.

1 Jun

MB010853 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0816 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 1, SAPA — Here follows the overnight unrest report issued by the police Public Relations Division in Pretoria:

At Witbank's black township, Const S.H. Mandlazi who was attending a funeral was attacked yesterday at about 5pm by an unkown number of blacks using spades. The constable was buried alive in a nearby grave. An hour later the police dug up the grave and found him dead. The funeral Const Mandlazi attended was not unrest related.
At KwaGgafontein, KaNdebele, the corpse of a man over the age of 18 was found after being necklaced.
Report ends.

7 PM, 1 Jun

MB020428 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1628 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 1, SAPA — Here follows the SAP's 7pm unrest situation report for today:

"At the Maclear black township, Aliwal North, blacks stoned a private house. The owner fired eight rounds with his firearm and slightly wounded a black man. The wounded man was arrested by police.

"In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand], about 20 blacks ransacked a bottlestore, causing extensive damage. Police arrested two black men over 18 years.

No further injuries or deaths were reported."

2 Jun

MB020628 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0626 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 2, SAPA — Following is SAP unrest situation report to 8am:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"At Sandkraalweg near George, police arrested six men who attended an illegal gathering.

"In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand], two private homes and two private vehicles were extensively damaged in a petrol bomb attack.

"In KwaZakele near PE [Port Elizabeth], a private homes was damaged by arsonists.

"At Lamontville near Durban, a man was burnt to death when a tyre was placed around him and set alight.

"At KTC squatters camp in the western province, shots were fired at a police vehicle on two occasions. No one was injured." End report.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

CAPE TIMES on Crossroads Inquiry

In an editorial on page 12, Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 29 May says that Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis would be wise to appoint a commission to investigate allegations that "the Botha adminstration, through the agency of the police, the SADF and the so-called 'witdoeke' [white scarves] vigilantes, have carried out a new and appalling kind of forced removal scheme at Crossroads, leading to the death of at least 33 people and rendering 30,000 homeless." "The call for an inquiry has been made at the highest levels of public life. It is not a propaganda exercise by political radicals or by irresponsible trouble-makers." By refusing to conduct such an inquiry, the government leaves itself "without effective means of refuting charge that it has imperfect control of the security forces — or, if it is still in control, is illegally mobilizing police, soldiers and vigilantes against helpless shack-dwellers."

Business Confidence Examined

"The concerns of the business community are increasingly political. With business confidence at an all-time low, businessmen do not see their salvation coming from purely financial or economic measures which they believe are needed to get the economy going again. They are looking for brave political leardership, and far-reaching political reforms, to create the right climate in which business can prosper," the paper says in another editorial on the same page. Violence and unrest in the country have aggravated the recession, as have disinvestment and foreign trade boycotts. "As the recession deepens, businesses go into liquidation and unemployment increases, threatening further instability. Businessmen have a right to be worried, and to call for political change. We have a capitalist economy, and what is bad for business is bad for the economy. The current political situation is obviously bad for both."

'Half-Hearted Reforms'

"Events of the past two weeks illustrate more vividly than ever how the Botha government is falling between two stools with its half-hearted reforms, doing enough to forfeit the confidence of conservative whites but not enough to win credibility in the black community," Allister Sparks writes in a column on the same page. The raids into neighboring countries, "the spate of bellicose speeches by President Botha and several ministers," and "rebuffs" to the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group "were all part of a campaign to try to counter the burgeoning growth of the right wing in the Transvaal," but, as events at Pietersburg showed, these moves had did not appease the right. Instead, they "added to the process of embittering and radicalizing the black population." Blacks do not believe the government's reforms mean it will end white domination, but whites look at the reforms as the thin edge of wedge. "There is only one way to achieve reform in our kind of situation and that is by the government taking decisive action that would establish its sincerity beyond doubt. It should declare its acceptance that a transfer of power to the political majority is no longer avoidable and that it is prepared to negotiate with the mechanism for this with the true leaders of all communities." However, in order to do this the government would have to recognize that it could not take conservatives along. This lost support would not threaten the party's hold on power and what support it lost on the right it could make up on the left. However, there are two reasons why President Botha does not take this course: "Firstly, it requires a calculated willingness to break up Afrikaner Nationalist solidarity and President Botha cannot bring himself to do that," and "secondly, I don't believe President Botha has ever contemplated ending white political domination." Because the government wants white control to remain, "black trust remains unattainable while white trust is steadily eroded. Mr Botha is paying the political price of reformism without getting the benefits."

CITIZEN on U.S. Embassy Statement

Commenting on a U.S. Embassy statement condemning terrorism in its editorial on page 6, Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 30 May says: "We hope this approach signifies a greater understanding of the terrorist onslaught — terrorism cannot be an invalid tactic, while at the same time South Africa is attacked for raiding ANC offices and facilities in neighboring capitals. South Africa cannot be expected to fight terrorism only within its own borders when the United States fights terrorism by conducting air raids on Libya." The statement's condemnation of the death of a man in Mitchell's Plain after a United Democratic Front meeting is also to be welcomed since "it is unfortunately true that foreign governments and their embassies concentrate on the actions of the security forces, whereas the savagery committed in the name of 'liberation' is seldom criticised." While violence by the security forces and the vigilantes should not be tolerated, "the worst culprits" are the " 'comrades.' " "By not condemning the 'comrades' by name, overseas embassies are turning a blind eye to their crimes and encouraging them to go on with them."

SOWETAN on Tembisa Incident

It its editorial on page 4, Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 30 May says that the police assault on women in Tembisa who had marched on the magistrate's court to protest restrictions on a funeral is the "most upsetting" incident in the unrest so far. "The humiliation is that the police are strong and trained enough to handle serious riot situations. These women were not rioting nor were they unnecessarily disturbing the peace. We have often been accused by the police of iniciting ill feeling against them. Would they in all sincerity feel good if they had their mothers, wives, and sisters chased by other men, with sjamboks? Would they react calmly to such indignity? We fear not."

CITY PRESS on Police Actions

"The spine-chilling confessions by two vigilantes that they had been hired to attack activists' homes in the East Rand comes as no surprise," Johannesburg *CITY PRESS* in English on 1 June [date as published] says in an editorial on page 2. "For the past year there have been complaints and demands for official investigations into allegations of official complicity in the wake of widespread attacks on the homes of anti-apartheid activists — but to no avail." Because of the police action, "a Beirut-like siege mentality is taking over our townships. In many areas, defence units have been formed and people are told to be vigilant and respond quickly in the event of attacks. Surely the government see this as a clear vote of no confidence against their law enforcement agencies. And that — more than anything else — poses the greatest threat to the maintenance of law and order in this country."

Outlawing Discrimination

In order to get rid of apartheid, "every act of racial discrimination should be made a criminal offence punishable by law," Percy Qoboza writes in his "Percy's Itch" column on page 5. For all the government's talk of reform, the Johannesburg City Council this week reaffirmed the segregation of all council facilities. "Surely the city rulers should have known that they were pulling the carpet from under their own President by adopting this attitude. This seems to be P.W.'s biggest problem. How to enhance his credibility with the ever growing army of sceptics, when municipalities are digging in their heels pursuing apartheid's old game. Dismantling apartheid must not be a game of public relations gimmicks aimed at placating overseas opinions. It must be a serious business aimed at saving a horrific situation. It is, literally speaking, a matter of life and death. And until P.W. finds a way to bring his councils and municipalities into line, reform will remain an idea nobody seems to believe is happening."

STAR on Republic's Reality

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English 30 May says in its editorial on Republic Day on page 10 that if the Afrikaners thought the republic was going to be "paradise regained," the years have produced a more sober assessment. For much of its life, the republic saw a tightening of racial segregation which finally demonstrated conclusively that "apartheid was unworkable in practice." South Africa is better off than 25 years ago because "time has proved the apartheid policy a failure, spurring an effort at last to come to terms with legitimate black aspirations and demands." It is also worse off "because racial polarisation has advanced so far that white offers of compromise and negotiation are being confidently rejected by blacks seeking a straight transfer of power." To reach another milestone the republic will have to look much different.

Double Standards

In a second editorial on the same page, the paper notes that 15 students were killed at a Nigerian university but there were no protests from the West or the U.N. "It is a clear case of how the world judges South Africa by more exacting standards." Although reasons can be cited to explain this, South Africans should remember: "The wrongs of Nigeria (or anywhere else) still don't make ours right."

Racial Quotas Defeated

Susan Pleming writes on page 10 of *THE STAR* that "the fight by private schools to prevent the Government imposing racial quotas on them was won last week when the government backed down on conditions intended to keep private schools white." The government had threatened to withdraw registration unless at least 70 percent of students in these schools were white. However, the minister of white own affairs education, Piet Clase, announced that "all existing private schools already registered would now remain registered. Requirement for new registration would be only educational." Furthermore, the schools would recieve a 15 percent subsidy provided they met certain educational standards.

KwaNdebele Chief Minister Interviewed

Sue Leeman interviews KwaNdebele Chief Minister Simon Skhosana at his office in Siyabuswa on page 11. On the issue of independence, Skhosana says that since he asked in 1982 for MPs to consult with their constituents on independence and since they approved of it, "there has been no feedback that the people refuse independence." He said that he thought independence, not a one-man, one-vote system in South Africa, was best for his people. He blamed the unrest on Prince James Mahlangu and other MPs for stirring up anti-independence feeling. He claimed they were using "coercion and intimidation." He denied that Imbokodo vigilante groups were terrorizing people.

Government of National Unity

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 30 May carries on page 6 article by Dr Ronnie Bethlehem reviewing the country's many problems in the wake of the raids on neighboring countries which have had an adverse impact on the rand and says while other factors may mitigate, it is possible that the outcome will not be favorable. Although the government has made real changes, it has produced a negative reaction. The reason is that while the government has proclaimed its desire to share power, "no meaningful negotiation — certainly not with credible leaders in the black community — have yet been seen to take place." "The problems of the present crisis are too great for the National Party, on its own admission, or any other ideologically controversial and constrained body, to solve alone. On a purely clinical evaluation, they are of a magnitude only a government of national unity, comprising the country's best talents, could properly handle. The call for such a government has been made. It is a call we can only hope will be heeded."

Reforms Weaken Government Control

In a "comment" on page 6 and 7 of Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL* in English for 30 May-5 June, Steven Friedman notes that until fairly recently a change in government policy, or even the promise of a change, "was greeted with ecstasy by the opposition press and those whose comment it sought."

However, now "reforms still elicit some exultation but it is muted, drowned at least in part by the dismissive reaction of anti-apartheid groups who reject all reforms as routinely as the media once welcomed them." Does this mean, therefore, that reforms are purely cosmetic or designed to reimpose government control? While the government may actually be seeking to regain control with a reform like the scrapping of the pass laws, "the government can only give the appearance of reform by stripping itself of most of the weapons it needs to impose control. It is forced to fight the battle with one hand tied behind its back and this provides ample scope for its opponents to widen the scope of the change." By abolishing influx control, the government has committed itself to freedom of movement. Even if the government still plans to maintain control over blacks, by taking action against squatters for example, it puts itself on the defensive because it is violating its own policy, while those who oppose its actions are upholding official government policy. The end of influx control also means that township authorities will no longer be able to use urban rights as a hold over blacks and workers who go on strike will no longer have to fear being sent back to the homelands. Furthermore, "by embarking on reform, the authorities are forced to question old certainties — something they never did in the Verwoerdian era when they were firmly in control. This creates a new intellectual climate within government ranks and, once the questioning begins, it too takes on a momentum of its own." While it may be true that reform is an attempt by the government to "forestall black political aspirations,"it is an attempt to "do this in new ways, ways which represent a retreat by the authorities. And the past decade suggests that they are a good deal less skilled at using the subtle instruments of reform than the blunter ones of pure control. Inevitably, reform offers opportunities to anti-apartheid groups and gives them more space to move. If they grasp them, the change weakens exclusive white power and increases pressure for a nonracial soceity."

UDF's Manuel Interviewed

Shaun Johnson interviews United Democratic Front (UDF] Western Cape Publicity Secretary Trevor Manuel on page 10. Questioned on the importance of the " 'right wing backlash,' " Manuel says that in the short term, this is a greater threat to the government than to the UDF. However, if it "creeps into the armed forces," it becomes a "very serious threat." Responding to a question on the UDF's view of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG), Manuel says that the UDF believes that South Africans should solve their problems: "While being appreciative of international initiatives, we cannot rely on them because history has shown that when big capitalist countries move in this way, they move in terms of their own agenda." However, if the EPG leads to increased international pressure on the government, "it is useful in terms of our struggle." On differences between the UDF antiapartheid groups, Manuel says these differences have mainly been confined to ideology. However, "in Paarl there has been what has been made out to be a conflict between the UDF and AZANYU [Azanian National Youth Unity]. But a closer look at the situation reveals that the police had a fair amount to do with that. These differences between the UDF and other groupings won't just disappear. But I think we will be able to contain the differences to an ideological and organisational thing." On the effect of the state of the emergency, Manuel says that while it made things difficult because leaders were arrested and meetings banned, more people became involved in the UDF and "we emerged a lot stronger." There is, however, still the danger of a clampdown, with the minister of law and order getting increased powers and more "informal repression," such as police-vigilante cooperation. This danger is lessened by "major splits within the cabinet itself," which "weakens their ability to act immediately against the UDF." The UDF is also strengthened by having learned from "the experience of '76," Manuel says. "We are not sitting back and folding our arms and saying well, we've got to try and prevent being banned. Resistance has to continue."

NP Still in Control

While the National Party (NP) once prided itself on being the party representing the Afrikaners, "today the NP represents only a portion of the Afrikaner people and is engaged in a fight for the allegiance, perhaps even the soul, of the volk against a broad alliance of ultra-rightist forces. Ranged against it on the far right are the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party, HNP], the Conservative Party [CP] the Volkswag [National Guard] and, of course, the neo-fascist Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] (AWB)," Patrick Laurence writes on pages 14 and 15 of *THE WEEKLY MAIL*. However, the National Party is far from powerless as it controls a firm majority in the House of Assembly and "according to a poll conducted by Market and Opinion Surveys and published in *RAPPORT*, the NP is backed by 47 percent of the electrorate, against a combined total of less than 19 percent for the CP and HNP. The AWB is not a political party and support for it was not measured. But the AWB draws its support from the same circles as the CP and HNP and is unlikely to raise their support appreciably." The same poll also showed that 58 percent of Afrikaners would vote for the National Party in a general election and pointed to a "shift toward more verlig or enlightened attitudes on racial questions by the white electorate." Thus, "the majority of the whites seem to be moving slowly within the NP in the direction of reform. But a minority is resisting strongly, even desperately. It is trying to reverse the direction and return to old-style segregation. Far from being the vanguard of the future, the AWB and its allies appear to be the obstinate defenders of a dying past." While the National Party should be able to contain the threat from the far right, this does not mean that it should not be taken seriously. "Unless it takes firm action, it runs the risk of not being able to hold public meetings in large parts of the country without further disruption and humilation at the hands of AWB roughnecks." One way to avoid further disruptions would be to hold these meetings under heavy police protection, which would put AWB leader Eugene TerreBlanche's "boast that many police sympathise with the AWB to the test." While "Afrikanerdom is in a state of ferment as rival forces manouevre for control of the volk or a majority of them," "the balance of forces still favours the NP."

NP To Blame for Pietersburg

Commenting on the AWB's disruption of the Pietersburg meeting in a column on the page 15, Jean le May says that this "was largely the Nats' own fault. It was their fault partly for logistical reasons: Why didn't they pack the hall early with all those rugby-playing toughs from Tujjics [Unversity of Pretoria]not to mention cattle-farming toughs from the Koedoersrand? Why did they allow themselves to be thrown out?" The real reason for the Pietersburg "fiasco," however, "is that TerreBlanche is able to use his considerable powers of oratory, backed by his formidable, if misdirected, intelligence, to play on the insecurity which many Afrikaners are feeling. And that is the NP's own fault, because it has not yet spelled out its electorate exactly what the implications of its 'power-sharing' are in terms of loss — or partial loss — of political control and of lowered living standards."

Threat From Right

In his "Political Commentary" on page 8 of Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 31 May, David Braun writes that "the threat from the far Right ought not to be taken too lightly. AWB leader Mr Eugene TerreBlanche's statements about taking power would, if uttered by certain black leaders be considered by the Government to be treason." TerreBlanche has called for the formation of a home guard and recent statistics show that about 1 million South Africans are licensed to own firearms and that they have about 2 million firearms in their possession. "If only five percent of these people were to be influenced to take up arms they would outnumber the entire police force (assuming that either the police or the army would be willing to take on Afrikaner rebels)." The government is uncertain about how to deal with the AWB and its strategy appears to be "to try to tar the entire Right with AWB extremism, then to play off one organisation against another. Fortunately for the government there are four strong right-wing leaders and sniping between them has not been uncommon. The Government has wasted no time in exploiting this. But the threat of a growing militant white resistance is a serious problem."

WEEKLY MAIL Publishes 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB310522 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 30 May-5 June p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Text] **Hospitalisation of Detainees**

Forty detainees were hospitalised last year, the Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, said in parliament. His figures do not apply to those detained in the "independent homelands".

Unrest Arrests

Police arrested 18,966 people for unrest-related offences last year, the Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, said in parliament. 13,556 of those arrested were under the age of 20.

Lawsuits Against Minister of Law and Order

The Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, said 552 lawsuits had been brought against him in his capacity as minister as a result of police action during 1985.

Complaints Against the SADF

Forty official complaints of misconduct were brought agaisnt the South African Defence Force last year, the Deputy Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, said in parliament. Eight of the complaints had proved well-founded, and the SADF had taken action against those involved in these cases, he said.

SADF Suicides

A total of 260 national servicemen attempted suicide last year, the Minister of Defence, Magnus Malan, said in parliament. Sixteen of them succeeded in killing themselves, 11 through use of firearms.

Namibian War

Thirty members of the security forces were killed last year in action against South West African People's Organisation guerrillas, the Minister of Defence, Magnus Malan, said in parliament. He said that in the same period 599 SWAPO guerrillas were killed.

ANC Guerrilla Attacks

African National Congress guerrilla attacks have increased by 322 percent in the last year, the Deputy Minister of Information, Louis Nel, said in parliament. He said between April 1985 and April 1986 there had been 193 attacks compared with 60 between April 1984 and April 1985. He said in the last 10 years the ANC had been responsible for: 12 landmine explosions (a further 30 were seized by security forces), 113 hand grenade attacks (1,273 seized), 115 limpet mine attacks (409 seized), 85 anti-personnel mines and seven demolition mine explosions (87 seized).

There were 217 incidents of sabotage, armed attack and explosions in South Africa between the beginning of 1985 and March 6 1986, the Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, said in parliament. 75 attacks were recorded between January and April 1986. According to Wim Booyse, senior researcher at the Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria, the incidence of "armed revolutionary violence" has increased by 800 percent in the last two years.

Curfew Arrests

Police arrested 10,250 black people — more than 28 a day — last year for offences under curfew regulations, the Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, said in parliament.

Underqualified Black Teachers

More than 42,000 of the 45,059 black teachers employed by the Department of Education and Development Aid at the end of last year were underqualified — about 94 percent — the minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said in parliament.

All-Race Cinema Application Refusals

The government has rejected nine applications to open cinemas to all races — four of them in Johannesburg's northern suburbs. The nine theatres which have had their applications refused have 13 screens. According to the Marketing Director of Ster-Kinekor and Metro cinemas, half have been accepted so far.

Emigration/Immigration (Department of Statistics figures)

The migration loss in January and February this year was 1,044 compared with a gain of 2,554 in the same period last year. In the January-February period there were 1,333 immigrants and 2,377 emigrants. The emigrants included 167 professionals — 78 engineers (39 last year) 20 medical doctors and dentists (9), 30 accountants (6) and 54 educationists (22). Professionals totalled 112.

Tourism (Department of Statistics figures)

Foreign visitors Jan 1 - Feb 28 1985: 226,738
Foreign visitors Jan 1 - Feb 28 1986: 187,242

According to Dr J.P. Roux, Secretary General in the office of the State President, the tourist industry lost about R350-million last year. He said the decrease in tourism meant a potential loss to the total economy of R1.2-billion. He said hotel occupation in 1985 reached the lowest point in 11 years, with a total of 18-million unsold bed nights. The inflation-adjusted income in the industry for December 1985 was 21.5 percent lower than in December 1984 and overseas group travel declined by 80 percent last year, he said.

Grants to Foster Parents

Foster parents receives R120 a month for a white child, R85 for a coloured or Indian child and R48 for a black child. Grants for whites, coloureds and Indians continue until the age of 18, while for blacks theys cease at 16, according to Women for Peace.

Banned Books, Publications, and Objects

Selected Writings on the Freedom Charter 1955 - 1985 (ANC, London); *Upfront* - No 3 March 1986 (Observatory and Claremont Area Commitees); *Marxism Today* - March 1986 Vol 30 No 3 (Communist Party, London); *Less Than Zero* (Bret Easton Ellis); *Nederland Investeert in Apartheid [Netherlands Investment in Apartheid]* (Anti-Apartheidsbeweging Nederland Federatie, Nederlandse Vakbeweging Komitee Zuiderlijk Afrika en Werkgroep Kairos) [Netherlands Federation Anti-apartheid Movement, Netherlands Action Committee on South Africa, and Kairos Task Force]; *Death to Yankee Imperialism* (pamphlet - Quibal, Athlone); *SWAPO Plan 1966 - 1986* (calendar); *Afrika, Our Afrika, Land, Freedom , Justice* (Africanist Patriotic Front); *The Freedom Fighters Mannual, CIA Publishers Sabotage Manual* (Grove Press Inc, New York).

Prisoner of Conscience: Govan Mbeki

Mbeki, 76, former National Chairman of the African National Congress and eastern Cape South Communist Party leader, has spent 23 years as a political prisoner on Robben Island. He is one of eight ANC leaders sentenced to life imprisonment at at the Rivonia Trial of 1963. Mbeki joined the ANC in 1935 and worked actively with the Communist Party from that time. While completing a BA degreee and education diploma at Fort Hare, and a B Econ at the University of South Africa, he worked as a messenger, lecturer, trader and journalist in the Transkei. In 1955 he moved to Port Elizabeth and became the local editor of the *NEW AGE* newspaper and Eastern Cape ANC leader. He became national chairman of the ANC in 1956, was detained for five months under the State of Emergency in 1960 and was arrested in Rivonia in July 1963. He completed a B Hons degree in economics in prison. He has written two books, both banned. His son, Thabo, is on the ANC Executive Commitee.

ZIMBABWE

Information Accord With Yugoslavia Renewed

MB310929 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Zimbabwe and Yugoslavia have extended for another 2 years a technical cooperation agreement in the field of information. The minister of information, posts, and telecommunication, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, and Yugoslavia's ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade Naum Ackovski, signed the renewal of the agreement that has been in operation since 1981 in Harare yesterday. Comrade Shamuyarira noted that Zimbabwe and Yugoslavia are already cooperating in three area; namely, between ZIANA and Tanjug News Agency, the nonaligned news [word indistinct], and the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation and Yugoslavia radio and television. The Yugoslav ambassador said his country supports Zimbabwe in the face of aggression from racist South Africa and had also committed itself to assist Zimbabwe host the forthcoming eighth Nonaligned Movement summit in September.

Minister Discloses Nine Currently Held for Raids

MB011142 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] The minister of state in the prime minister's office, Comrade Emerson Munangagwa, has disclosed that nine people are being held in connection with South African raid on Zimbabwe 2 weeks ago. In an interview with the ZBC, Comrade Munangagwa said those being held are Zimbabweans who unknowingly or knowingly collaborated with the raiders who blew up the offices of the African National Congress of South Africa and a house belonging to the organization in Harare. Comrade Munangagwa also disclosed that the raiders left the country in South African helicopters, adding that they had arrived in Zimbabwe by private aircraft 2 days before the attack. In the interview which appears on the ZBC current affairs program "The Nation" on television tonight, the minister said two customs officials are amongst those being held in connection with the attack. He said Zimbabwe can expect similar raids in future because the Pretoria regime is being encouraged by the Reagan administration to carry out unprovoked raids against its peace-loving neighbors. Comrade Munangagwa added that the raids on Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe were meant to appease extreme right-wing citizens in South Africa.